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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1867. NO. 238.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

en. Sheridan's Movements.

Organization of New Orleans Police Force.

emovals by Military Commanders.

he New Orleans National Bank Failure.

ant Indorses the Removal of Gov. Wells.

esident to Call an Extra Session of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1867.

The New Orleans Police.

Advices received at General Grant's headquarters from New Orleans, show that General Sheridan has commenced the re-organization of the police force in that city, and he appointed several colored men as policemen.

New Orleans Removals.

The Intelligencer to-day, in confirming on authority the dispatches forwarded on Tuesday night, says that the Cabinet, at its meeting on that day decided that the military officers in command of the five districts into which the unrepresented States are divided, have no power to remove civil officers giving their authority from the State government as now organized. The *Intelligencer* understands, however, that the question before the Cabinet had more immediate reference to the removal of the Governor and other civil officers in the State of Louisiana by General Sheridan, and of course will apply to the action of the other four commanders. The forthcoming opinion of the Attorney General, in accordance with the reasoning of which it is understood the decision referred to was arrived at, the same paper says, will fully justify the legality and propriety of this determination. It is added officially by the *Intelligencer* that it need hardly be suggested that the Cabinet orders replacing the deposed officers, which may become necessary as a consequence of this decision of the Government, would be no good ground for application on the part of General Sheridan to be relieved from the position he holds, much as would it warrant the inference that the Administration contemplates or desires his removal for his errors.

The New Orleans Bank Failure.

By direction of the Comptroller of the Currency the Government receiver of the First National Bank at New Orleans has made a statement. In counting all the assets, good, bad and indifferent, they exceed the liabilities but fifty thousand dollars. The liabilities of the Directors as makers and indorsers of the bills and notes reach over three hundred and twenty thousand dollars as makers, and two hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars as indorsers. He is confident that a large portion of this indebtedness will be arranged with the parties. Against other portions of it, there are credits to individual depositors to a large amount. The Receiver says that all debts collected by the Bank will be paid over to the United States Treasurer. The Comptroller of the Currency declares the dividends to creditors will be duly paid from the Treasury, the Receiver having no such direction.

Grant's Indorsement.

The *Chronicle* to-day says that it knows that General Grant, no matter what his views are, April 1st indorsed General Sheridan for his removal of Governor Wells.

Extra Session of Congress.

The President to-night stated in conversation, that the complications and differences arising under the reconstruction act were such that he was of the opinion that if Congress did not meet in July, that he should call an extra session on the first of August. This is authentic, being derived from an authoritative source.

The Surratt Trial.

But one juror was obtained to-day in the Surratt case, Wm. B. Todd, a retired merchant of this city. Every kind of excuse was rendered by the large number subpœnaed to-day, and cost all got off on some plea.

Sanford Conover's Case.

A motion was made to-day to give Sanford Conover, who was convicted of perjury in giving evidence before the conspiracy trial, a new trial, on the ground that the jury which found him guilty had not been legally empanelled. The motion is founded on Judge Fisher's decision in the Surratt case. Conover's pending sentence is ten years in the Penitentiary, but he will now remain in jail until the Surratt trial is ended.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

THE CONOVER CASE.

Judge Lander to-day, in the Criminal Court, filed a motion to set aside and vacate judgment, and for a new trial in the case of Sanford Conover. Argument will be heard in about ten days. An order was issued to detain Conover in this city.

NO INTERRUPTION OF MAILS.

The Postoffice Department has no information whatever of interruption of mails in the districts of country in or near the scenes of alleged Indian hostilities.

REMOVAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

The *National Intelligencer* says: We have authority for the statement that at a very recent consultation of the Cabinet, it was decided the military officers in command of the five districts into which the ten unrepresented southern States are divided, have no power to remove civil officers deriving their authority from State governments as now organized. The question, we understand, had more immediate reference to the removal of the Governor and other civil officers of the State of Louisiana by General Sheridan, but of course will apply to the action of the four other commanders. The forthcoming opinion of the Attorney General, in accordance with the reasoning of which it is understood the decision referred to was arrived at, the same paper says, will fully justify the legality and propriety of this determination. It is added officially by the *Intelligencer* that it need hardly be suggested that the Cabinet orders replacing the deposed officers, which may become necessary as a consequence of this decision of the Government, would be no good ground for application on the part of General Sheridan to be relieved from the position he holds, much less would it warrant the inference that the Administration contemplates or desires his removal for his errors.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The trial of Surratt was resumed to-day. The talesmen ordered yesterday were called. Several were excused, and others summoned in their places finally. After recess the full number, twenty-six, was obtained. Mr. Bradley, while avowing readiness to proceed with the trial, filed a challenge of the present panel as not lawfully summoned, and asking it to be quashed. Counsel on both sides consented that the defense should strike from the talesmen given, and the United States four, thus leaving twelve as the jury. Those selected were Wm. B. Todd, John R. Elavans, Thomas Blogdi, R. A. Hall, Thos. J. Percy, Wm. M. Shuster, Z. D. Gilman, Horatio N. Easty, Thomas Berry, Robert Ball, Samuel Fowler, and J. R. Barr. The gentlemen were requested to stand up and be sworn in. Several of the jury asked to be excused in consequence of having formed an opinion, and conscientiously so, in the case. By order of the Court each man put his *voir dire*. Wm. B. Todd was examined and sworn as the first juror. Wm. Penney stated he had formed and expressed an opinion, but thought he could give an honest verdict. He had no conscientious scruples about the death penalty. The Court ordered him to stand aside for the present, considering him competent. J. R. Elavans made a similar statement, and was ordered aside. Thomas Blogdin had formed and expressed an opinion, and feared it might influence his judgment; ordered to stand aside. Bilney A. Shinn made a similar statement; ordered to stand aside. R. Hall had formed and expressed an opinion, and felt strongly prejudiced; ordered to stand aside. Thomas J. S. Perry had formed and expressed an opinion, but did not think it would influence his judgment; had conscientious scruples, however, about the death penalty; ordered to stand aside. Reuben B. Clark had formed and expressed an opinion, and thought it would influence his judgment; ordered to stand aside. John Hancock was not aware he had formed or expressed an opinion; had an undecided opinion as to the guilt or innocence.

Mr. Carrington asked, "have you an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the other conspirators?" Bradley and Merrick objected. Pierpont thought the inquiry proper, as the prisoner was indicted as conspiring with others to murder Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Merrick said it was exceedingly difficult to get a jury to pass upon the guilt or innocence of this prisoner—a prisoner who stood charged with the murder of President Lincoln; but if jurors were asked whether they had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of other parties named in the indictment as co-conspirators, and a jury could not be obtained in this district, or in the United States, the inquiry of the United States Attorney was not pertinent.

Mr. Pierpont said if a juror came here and said these other conspirators were guilty, then guilt would attach to this party according to his opinion; if the juror thought the conspirators were innocent, and if he expressed that opinion, it was utterly impossible for him to say this prisoner was guilty. The answers were corrected. After further debate the subject went over till to-morrow. S. D. Gilman, Jos. F. Brown, Zeno C. Robbins, Gen. Joseph Gerhardt, Horatio N. Early, Thomas Perry, John H. Crane, and William M. Shuster had all formed and expressed an opinion and the first named opposed to the death penalty. They were all set aside. Robert Bell had not formed an opinion, and was sworn. Henry M. Knight, J. W. Ellis, Samuel Fowler, Terrence Drury, and Wm. A. Morrison, had all formed and expressed an opinion. J. Russell Barr was sworn as the next juror. Jedediah Gittings had formed and expressed an opinion. This was the last of the talesmen, and only three jurors had been selected. The Marshall was directed to summon one hundred talesmen for to-morrow. The disqualified talesmen were discharged. Adjourned.

THE GREEK MINISTER.

The Greek Minister visited Secretary Seward to-day. He will be presented to the President at an early day.

MEXICO.

Death of General Miramon.

CASTILLO AND MEJIA SHOT.

Maximilian's Proclamation a Forgery.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—The *Picayune* has the following: *El Comercio*, of Matamoras, of the 6th inst., gives the following extracts from a letter dated Monterey, June 24: Miramon has died of fever, which attacked him after he was wounded at Queretaro. Castillo, Mejia and others have been shot.

According to a letter from a creditable person in San Luis, the most profound silence is preserved as to what will be done with Maximilian. The chief functionaries talk both ways. We have been told the City of Mexico was taken by the Liberals at the close of May.

El Mexicana, the Imperialist paper published at Brownsville, pronounces Maximilian's proclamation a forgery, and says it originated with burlesquing papers.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Tobacco Fair---Ohio Carries Off the First Prize---Reception to be given Senator Wade's Party.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The Premium Tobacco Fair of E. B. Booth, came off at C. Pepper's warehouse to-day. The attendance was large, including representations from New York, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. The first premium, a five hundred dollar watch for bright manufacturing leaf, was awarded to F. B. Jackson, of Franklin County, Ohio. The second premium, a fifty French clock, for dry shipper, was awarded to Yancey L. Walton, of Randolph County, Missouri. The third premium, a $140 silver ice pitcher, for the best cutter, was awarded to Thomas C. Jackson, of Bracken county, Kentucky. The fourth premium a ninety dollar wine stand, with goblets, for the best prize hogshead, was awarded to William Martin, of Lincoln county, Missouri. The first prize tobacco was subsequently sold to William Vanhorn, of Chicago, for one hundred and seventy dollars per one hundred pounds. The second premium for fifteen dollars; the third premium for fifty dollars; the fourth premium for twenty dollars, and the remaining competing tobacco sold from seven to seventy dollars per one hundred pounds. The City Council and Merchants' Exchange have appointed a Joint Committee, who will meet Senator Wade's excursion party, twenty miles west of here to-morrow morning, and escort them to the city, where they will be appropriately entertained. The party will arrive at 10:30 A. M., to-morrow.

FROM BRAZIL.

The War Still Progressing---Revolution in Argentine Republic Ended---The Cholera Subsiding---Waterspout.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Brazilian mail steamer brings Rio Janeiro dates to May 28th. Advices from the seat of war, state that the bombarding is kept up, and new works were making. The Brazilian troops, under Baron DeHerval, crossed the Uruguay and were ready on April 14th to continue the march to the Upper Parana with 4,000 men and six cannon. These thousand men and a flotilla are being equipped in Malta Grassa, for an attack on Paraguayan posts in that province.

The revolution in the Argentine Republic was ended. Montevelio is closed against vessels from Argentine ports, and communication forbidden throughout Uruguay.

The cholera is diminishing in the allied army, having made no extra ravages, though an anonymous telegram from Buenos Ayres says 2,700 died in four days, among a small force at Caruzen, and the camps were moved in consequence. This is regarded as a stock jobbing canard. Cholera is still prevalent at Rosario and San Nicholas, but has declined at Corrientes. About one hundred and seventy died in Buenos Ayres on the 22d of April, but the deaths since have greatly diminished.

The Brazilian Assembly was to be opened on May 15th.

The British Minister is negotiating a postal treaty with Brazil.

A Commissioner had been sent to Bahia to study the sugar cane disease and arrive at some practical result as to the fast increasing evil.

Sixty of the last American emigrants go to Espirit Santo, and others to San Paulo. Reports come that the crop is still good.

A waterspout at Cera caused the bursting open and fall of a high mountain, burying two houses and every person therein.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Sinking of the Gov. Sharkey at St. Louis ---Large Number of Persons Supposed to be Lost.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The steamer Governor Sharkey left this port about two o'clock this morning, bound for Arkansas river, with a large cargo of freight and two hundred Government hands for Fort Gibson. The boat was overloaded, and as she swung from the levee began to sink. She was headed for the shore, and as her bow strook some twenty or more persons jumped ashore. She afterwards swung loose again and floated into the stream and sunk to the hurricane roof. Yawls from other boats took off the captain and crew and a large number of government hands. Many also swam ashore, but it is feared a large number were drowned. The boat's books and passenger list are lost, and it is probable the number of missing will never be known.

LATER.—The steamer, Governor Sharkey, sunk this morning, had two hundred and fifty tons of government freight, which will doubtless be a total loss. The boat floated down to near the arsenal, where she now lies, with only her pilot house above water. Her captain thinks that not more than four or five lives were lost. The boat was owned by Captain Turner, and valued at fifteen thousand dollars; insured for nine thousand—four hundred of which was in Cincinnati offices.

FROM BOSTON.

The President Accepts the Hospitalities of the City.

BOSTON, June 13.—The following is the President's reply to the invitation of the city government to visit Boston:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th, tendering to me, in accordance with a vote of Council, the hospitalities of the city of Boston during my contemplated visit. I intend being present at the dedication of the new Masonic temple in your city on the 24th inst., and during my short stay I will feel honored to accept the hospitalities of your city, receiving them with the reciprocation of the friendship and courtesy which prompted the Council in their offer.

With great respect, very truly, yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Charles C. Dame, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, also received a letter from the President, accepting the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to be present at the dedication of the Masonic temple.

Incendiarism.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.—An attempt was made to fire buildings on St. Charles street this morning, but the plot was frustrated. It had been successful it would have destroyed several heavy business houses. The object was to swindle insurance companies.

Explosion of a Shell.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13.—A shell taken from the rebel ram Merrimac, exploded yesterday at the Navy Yards, doing considerable damage, but injuring nobody.

Malfeasance in Office.

MOBILE, June 13.—Col. J. P. Foster, Collector of Customs, was arraigned before the United States Commissioner to-day, charged with malfeasance in office. Defendant was bailed in $5,000, and the case will be continued till the 27th.

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, June 13.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, a motion to make a separate committee on canals was lost by a the vote, after a lengthy debate.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania at its Eighteenth Annual Session.

SECOND DAY.

The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania reassembled yesterday morning at half past nine o'clock, in Lafayette Hall.

Dr. James King of Allegheny county, President, in the chair, supported by Dr. John Curwin, of Dauphin county, and others.

The Treasurer, Dr. William Mayburry, of Philadelphia; the permanent Secretary, Dr. W. B. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, and other officers were present. The minutes of the first day's session were read and approved.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were appointed a special committee to nominate permanent officers of the Society, for the ensuing fiscal year, viz:

Allegheny, Dr. A. M. Pollock; Berks, Dr. W. M. Wadman; Beaver, Dr. D. Stanton; Blair, Dr. Crawford Irwin; Bradford, Dr. E. H. Mason; Bucks, Dr. R. J. Linderman; Butler, Dr. W. R. Cowden; Chester, Dr. W. Worthington; Clarion, Dr. James Ross; Cambria, Dr. John Lowman; Cumberland, Dr. A. Stewart; Crawford, Dr. W. Church; Dauphin, Dr. W. W. Rutherford; Erie, Dr. J. L. Stewart; Indiana, Dr. Robert Barr; Lancaster, Dr. J. H. Grove; Luzerne, Dr. J. B. Crawford; Lycoming, Drs. J. S. Crawford; Montgomery, Dr. J. K. Reid; Northampton, Dr. P. B. Breinig; Perry, Dr. J. E. Singer; Philadelphia, Dr. A. H. Fish; Schuylkill, Dr. G. W. Brown; Susquehanna, Dr. C. C. Edwards; Washington, Dr. J. R. Wilson; Westmoreland, Dr. J. W. Anawalt.

AN EXPULSION.

Dr. Atkinson, Permanent Secretary, read a communication from the Lancaster County Medical Society, setting forth the expulsion of Dr. Franklin Hinkle, for advertising a secret nostrum for cure of cholera, in violation of sections three and four, of article 1, chapter 2 of the code of laws of the State Society.

Dr. J. T. Gallagher, of Allegheny moved that the paper be received and filed, and that Doctor Hinkles' name be stricken from the roll of the State Society. Carried.

Dr. Hinkle resides in Marietta, Lancaster county, and was elected a member of the State Society in 1865.

COMPLIMENT TO THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Stewart, of Erie, moved that the members of the Allegheny County Medical Society be invited to accept seats in the body of the hall. Carried.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Dr. John Curwin, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum of Harrisburg, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this society, including the President, be appointed to prepare a memorial to be presented at the next session of the Legislature, setting forth the number and condition of the insane of this Commonwealth, and the urgent necessity for more extended means for their proper care and treatment, and in order more effectually to carry out this purpose, this Society would respectfully but most earnestly urge that the means be furnished for the early completion of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, for the insane poor of the Western District, and also that another Hospital for the insane of the district lying south of the middle counties of the State, through the location of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna, and between the Blue Mountains, be commenced without delay. And they would also urge the commencement of a Hospital for the insane of the district lying south of the west branch of the Susquehanna, and between the west line of Northumberland County and the Susquehanna river and the Blue Ridge, at the earliest practicable period, and that these Hospitals be built in strict conformity with the propositions for the construction of Hospitals for the insane adopted by the Association of Medical superintendents of American Institutions for the insane, in the year 1851 and 1852.

The resolution was adopted, and the President appointed the following gentlemen as the committee mentioned: Dr. Jas. King, Dr. T. Green, Dr. Geo. T. Horton, Dr. W. K. Findley, Dr. Jno. Curwin.

MEDICAL SOCIETY REPORTS.

The officers of several of the County Medical Societies, auxiliaries to the State Society, sent in their customary reports relative to the condition of their organizations, together with a variety of information on subjects specially interesting to the faculty. These reports were not read, but ordered on file to be printed in the Transactions of the State Society.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Atkinson presented a communication from Dr. Perkins, of Erie, on the subject of "Hernia;" also, a communication from Dr. Hiram Foster on "Food for Infants." Also, a communication from Dr. Lee on "Spinal Diseases." These communications were referred to the Standing Committee on Essays, appointed by the State Society at its session in 1865, consisting of Doctors Mowrey, Green and King.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

The prize of twenty-five dollars, which was offered last year for the best essay on some medical or surgical subject, was awarded by the Society to Dr. Jean Baptiste Imerspenger. Subject: "The Transfusion of Blood: Infusion and Hypodermic Injections."

This prize essay covers a great number of closely written pages. It is written in the French language, with copious quotations from Italian, Latin, Greek, German and other authors, in their native language.

Dr. Charles S. Bolen, of Philadelphia, suggested that the author of the essay should be consulted immediately in regard to the translation of his paper before it appeared in the Transactions. He deemed it a matter of courtesy to take this step.

Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, thought the consent of the author should be obtained before the paper was translated.

Dr. Worthington was opposed to any such proceeding. He would get published in the English language for the benefit of the faculty throughout the State.

Dr. Boker did not wish the essay to be spoiled in the translation, and advanced this idea as another reason for first consulting with the author.

Dr. R. B. Mowrey, of Allegheny, preferred to see it published in English.

Dr. Wm. Maybury, of Philadelphia, believed that the society had no right to publish the essay in any other language that that in which it was originally written.

Dr. J. T. Gallagher, of Allegheny, thought it should be published in English, and that to insert it in the Transactions of the Society was the greatest honor that could be paid to the author.

Dr. Hiram Corson, of Montgomery, wanted to have it translated.

Dr. Andrew Nebinger, of Philadelphia, moved that the essay be printed in French and English. Carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. William Marburry, of Philadelphia, Treasurer, reported the financial condition of the Society, which showed that there is now on hand in his possession $176 42.

Drs. Beaver, Wilson and Crawford, were appointed an Auditing Committee.

NON-GRADUATES.

Dr. Atkinson offered a resolution that County Medical Societies may admit to membership non-graduate practitioners who were examined and passed by the State Board for service in the late armies of the United States. The resolution involved the principle of irregular practice, and after some debate was laid upon the table.

FEMALE PRACTITIONERS.

The subject of Female Practitioners was made the special order for three o'clock, P. M.

ALLOPATHY VS. HOMŒPATHY.

Dr. Stewart, of Erie, offered the following resolutions, which were received and read:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the corporators of certain medical and surgical institutions endowed by this State, are about to give position and authority in the same to irregular practitioners, therefore:

Resolved, That the small modicum of truth, stolen by Homœopathic and other irregular practitioners from the true science of medicine, is so mingled with a much greater amount of error, as to be, in our opinion, a great evil to the people; and that we cannot in any degree affiliate with or recognize such practioners.

Resolved, That when an attempt is made by any institution endowed by the State, to put the treatment of the sick wholly or partially under the care of Homœopathy or other Quackery, we advise the regular practitioners of the State to use their influence to induce the members of Assembly of their several counties, to vote for prohibiting so dangerous and infamous a practice, and to refuse the countenance of the State to such institution while so conducted.

THE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A STIMULANT, ETC.

Dr. Hiram Corson, of Montgomery, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Of all the evils that afflict the human family, not one produces such wide-spread misery and disease; not one is so destructive to life, health and prosperity, not so fatal to the comfort and peace of families as the use of intoxicating drinks; and,

WHEREAS, Nothing so greatly tends to endanger and foster an appetite for them as the recommendation of them by physicians as a medicine for disease, and still more as preventatives of disease; and,

WHEREAS, During the last few years many physicians have most recklessly prescribed wine, brandy, whisky, or the malt liquors, in nearly all cases which have come under their care, even in those trifling complaints were of the most trivial kind; and in thousands of cases, have thus been the means of exciting a love for rum which has driven them to degradation and death; and,

WHEREAS, Prof. Small has declared that "there is no case in which ardent spirits are indispensable, and for which there is not an adequate substitute;" and Prof. John C. Warren, that "the reservation of the use of alcohol for cases of emergency appears to be of little consequence in a medical way;" and Prof. Sam. Chapman, that "the habitual drinking of every one exercising the profession of Medicine, is, even with the moralist, the divine and the economist, in discouraging the consumption of ardent spirits, articles, and as the first step in the scheme of reformation, to discontinue the use of them as medicine for their remedial efficacy; and that the evils of using them are so great that they should be used as poisons was but the type of what had been experienced by the diffusion of those liquors among the human species;" and

WHEREAS, Numerous medical men of high standing at the present time can bear like testimony, therefore,

Resolved, That this Society in view of the noble efforts being made in every part of our State to abolish the use of intoxicating drinks, and thus save from untimely death the fathers, mothers, brothers and fathers, who now speed like lightning down the road to ruin, calls on every physician in the profession in our great commonwealth to raise his voice against the use in every case in which they are not demanded by the teachings of science, the lessons of experience, and the convictions of an enlightened conscience.

Resolved, That he who thoughtlessly recommends them, or prescribes them simply because it is the fashion to do so, or from some false notion or alarming fact that instead of being a blessing, he is a curse to the community in which he resides.

Dr. And. Nebinger, moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Lost.

Dr. Nebinger then called for the reading of the preamble and resolutions, which was ordered. At the conclusion of the reading Dr. Nebinger took the floor and vigorously opposed their adoption, characterizing them as wholly unnecessary and perfectly nonsensical. He declared himself a strict temperance man. Only a few days ago he officiated as a Vice President at a Temperance meeting held in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. He mentioned this fact because he did not wish his position on these resolutions to be misconstrued. He was not prepared to indorse that part of the preamble which declares that the larger portion of the medical faculty have for years been fostering intemperance, and demorlizing the human family by a reckless system of prescribing intoxicating liquors as a stimulant for patients. He protested against any such charge as this. It was not true. It had no foundation in fact. To his certain knowledge the whole medical faculty of the State, *en masse*, denounced intemperance, and were laboring to circumscribe its effects. Their *fiat* on this subject had long gone forth to the world. He did not care what Prof. Sewell said. Prof. Todd had said just the reverse thing, and to pass these resolutions was to make one right and the other wrong, when both were equally skilled in medical science. All the members of the Society had prescribed liquor as a stimulant, and were they prepared to say that in so doing they were not impelled by the teachings of science, the lessons of experience and the convictions of an enlightened conscience."

The hour of half-past twelve having arrived, the Convention took a recess until three o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

FEMALE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

At the annual session of the Society in 1866, held at Wilkesbarre, Dr. H. Corson, of Montgomery, presented a petition from the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, requesting the society to repeal certain resolutions which were passed by it at its annual sessions in 1850 and '60, in reference to women practitioners in medicine. Dr. Corson offered at the same time a resolution rescinding the resolution referred to in the petition. The resolution to rescind was attempted to be laid upon the table but was negatived. Dr. Mowrey, of Allegheny, at the session last year, offered the following resolution which was seconded:

Resolved, That the resolution of 1860 (previously discussed) is not intended to prevent the members of this Society from consulting with regularly educated female physicians who observe the Code of Ethics.

Owing to the lateness of the hour and the difficulty of taking the vote, in consequence of so many members being on the floor on other business, the question was not decided. On the following day (June 14th,) Dr. Mowrey's resolution was called up, and Dr. Wm. Mayburry, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Mowrey, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution offered by Dr. Mowrey be referred to the several county medical societies, with instructions to report thereon at the next meeting of this Society.

At the commencement of the session yesterday afternoon Dr. King, the President, notified the Society that the report of the county societies on Dr. Mowrey's resolution was now in order. The counties were called in their alphabetical order by the permanent secretary, Dr. Atkinson. Some of the county societies had not taken any action at all; others had decided to leave the question to their accredited delegates to the State Society, to accept or reject according to their personal convictions of right or wrong. In the case of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the same poor of the Western District, and also that another Hospital for the insane of the district lying south of the middle counties of the State, through the location of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna, and between the Blue Mountains, be commenced without delay. And they would also urge the commencement of a Hospital for the insane of the district lying south of the west branch of the Susquehanna, and between the west line of Northumberland County and the Susquehanna river and the Blue Ridge, at the earliest practicable period, and that these Hospitals be built in strict conformity with the propositions for the construction of Hospitals for the insane adopted by the Association of Medical superintendents of American Institutions for the insane, in the year 1851 and 1852.

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Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, thought the consent of the author should be obtained before the paper was translated.

Dr. Worthington was opposed to any such proceeding. He would get published in the English language for the benefit of the faculty throughout the State.

Dr. Boker did not wish the essay to be spoiled in the translation, and advanced this idea as another reason for first consulting with the author.

Dr. R. B. Mowrey, of Allegheny, preferred to see it published in English.

Dr. Wm. Maybury, of Philadelphia, believed that the society had no right to publish the essay in any other language that that in which it was originally written.

Dr. J. T. Gallagher, of Allegheny, thought it should be published in English, and that to insert it in the Transactions of the Society was the greatest honor that could be paid to the author.

Dr. Hiram Corson, of Montgomery, wanted to have it translated.

Dr. Andrew Nebinger, of Philadelphia, moved that the essay be printed in French and English. Carried.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. William Marburry, of Philadelphia, Treasurer, reported the financial condition of the Society, which showed that there is now on hand in his possession $176 42.

Drs. Beaver, Wilson and Crawford, were appointed an Auditing Committee.

NON-GRADUATES.

Dr. Atkinson offered a resolution that County Medical Societies may admit to membership non-graduate practitioners who were examined and passed by the State Board for service in the late armies of the United States. The resolution involved the principle of irregular practice, and after some debate was laid upon the table.

FEMALE PRACTITIONERS.

The subject of Female Practitioners was made the special order for three o'clock, P. M.

ALLOPATHY VS. HOMŒPATHY.

Dr. Stewart, of Erie, offered the following resolutions, which were received and read:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the corporators of certain medical and surgical institutions endowed by this State, are about to give position and authority in the same to irregular practitioners, therefore:

Resolved, That the small modicum of truth, stolen by Homœopathic and other irregular practitioners from the true science of medicine, is so mingled with a much greater amount of error, as to be, in our opinion, a great evil to the people; and that we cannot in any degree affiliate with or recognize such practioners.

Resolved, That when an attempt is made by any institution endowed by the State, to put the treatment of the sick wholly or partially under the care of Homœopathy or other Quackery, we advise the regular practitioners of the State to use their influence to induce the members of Assembly of their several counties, to vote for prohibiting so dangerous and infamous a practice, and to refuse the countenance of the State to such institution while so conducted.

THE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS AS A STIMULANT, ETC.

Dr. Hiram Corson, of Montgomery, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Of all the evils that afflict the human family, not one produces such wide-spread misery and disease; not one is so destructive to life, health and prosperity, not so fatal to the comfort and peace of families as the use of intoxicating drinks; and,

WHEREAS, Nothing so greatly tends to endanger and foster an appetite for them as the recommendation of them by physicians as a medicine for disease, and still more as preventatives of disease; and,

WHEREAS, During the last few years many physicians have most recklessly prescribed wine, brandy, whisky, or the malt liquors, in nearly all cases which have come under their care, even in those trifling complaints were of the most trivial kind; and in thousands of cases, have thus been the means of exciting a love for rum which has driven them to degradation and death; and,

WHEREAS, Prof. Small has declared that "there is no case in which ardent spirits are indispensable, and for which there is not an adequate substitute;" and Prof. John C. Warren, that "the reservation of the use of alcohol for cases of emergency appears to be of little consequence in a medical way;" and Prof. Sam. Chapman, that "the habitual drinking of every one exercising the profession of Medicine, is, even with the moralist, the divine and the economist, in discouraging the consumption of ardent spirits, articles, and as the first step in the scheme of reformation, to discontinue the use of them as medicine for their remedial efficacy; and that the evils of using them are so great that they should be used as poisons was but the type of what had been experienced by the diffusion of those liquors among the human species;" and

WHEREAS, Numerous medical men of high standing at the present time can bear like testimony, therefore,

Resolved, That this Society in view of the noble efforts being made in every part of our State to abolish the use of intoxicating drinks, and thus save from untimely death the fathers, mothers, brothers and fathers, who now speed like lightning down the road to ruin, calls on every physician in the profession in our great commonwealth to raise his voice against the use in every case in which they are not demanded by the teachings of science, the lessons of experience, and the convictions of an enlightened conscience.

Resolved, That he who thoughtlessly recommends them, or prescribes them simply because it is the fashion to do so, or from some false notion or alarming fact that instead of being a blessing, he is a curse to the community in which he resides.

Dr. And. Nebinger, moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Lost.

Dr. Nebinger then called for the reading of the preamble and resolutions, which was ordered. At the conclusion of the reading Dr. Nebinger took the floor and vigorously opposed their adoption, characterizing them as wholly unnecessary and perfectly nonsensical. He declared himself a strict temperance man. Only a few days ago he officiated as a Vice President at a Temperance meeting held in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. He mentioned this fact because he did not wish his position on these resolutions to be misconstrued. He was not prepared to indorse that part of the preamble which declares that the larger portion of the medical faculty have for years been fostering intemperance, and demorlizing the human family by a reckless system of prescribing intoxicating liquors as a stimulant for patients. He protested against any such charge as this. It was not true. It had no foundation in fact. To his certain knowledge the whole medical faculty of the State, *en masse*, denounced intemperance, and were laboring to circumscribe its effects. Their *fiat* on this subject had long gone forth to the world. He did not care what Prof. Sewell said. Prof. Todd had said just the reverse thing, and to pass these resolutions was to make one right and the other wrong, when both were equally skilled in medical science. All the members of the Society had prescribed liquor as a stimulant, and were they prepared to say that in so doing they were not impelled by the teachings of science, the lessons of experience and the convictions of an enlightened conscience."

The hour of half-past twelve having arrived, the Convention took a recess until three o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

FEMALE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

At the annual session of the Society in 1866, held at Wilkesbarre, Dr. H. Corson, of Montgomery, presented a petition from the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, requesting the society to repeal certain resolutions which were passed by it at its annual sessions in 1850 and '60, in reference to women practitioners in medicine. Dr. Corson offered at the same time a resolution rescinding the resolution referred to in the petition. The resolution to rescind was attempted to be laid upon the table but was negatived. Dr. Mowrey, of Allegheny, at the session last year, offered the following resolution which was seconded:

Resolved, That the resolution of 1860 (previously discussed) is not intended to prevent the members of this Society from consulting with regularly educated female physicians who observe the Code of Ethics.

Owing to the lateness of the hour and the difficulty of taking the vote, in consequence of so many members being on the floor on other business, the question was not decided. On the following day (June 14th,) Dr. Mowrey's resolution was called up, and Dr. Wm. Mayburry, of Philadelphia, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Mowrey, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution offered by Dr. Mowrey be referred to the several county medical societies, with instructions to report thereon at the next meeting of this Society.

At the commencement of the session yesterday afternoon Dr. King, the President, notified the Society that the report of the county societies on Dr. Mowrey's resolution was now in order. The counties were called in their alphabetical order by the permanent secretary, Dr. Atkinson. Some of the county societies had not taken any action at all; others had decided to leave the question to their accredited delegates to the State Society, to accept or reject according to their personal convictions of right or wrong. In the case of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the same poor of the Western District, and also that another Hospital for the insane of the district lying south of the middle counties of the State, through the location of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna, and between the Blue Mountains, be commenced without delay. And they would also urge the commencement of a Hospital for the insane of the district lying south of the west branch of the Susquehanna, and between the west line of Northumberland County and the Susquehanna river and the Blue Ridge, at the earliest practicable period, and that these Hospitals be built in strict conformity with the propositions for the construction of Hospitals for the insane adopted by the Association of Medical superintendents of American Institutions for the insane, in the year 1851 and 1852.

The resolution was adopted, and the President appointed the following gentlemen as the committee mentioned: Dr. Jas. King, Dr. T. Green, Dr. Geo. T. Horton, Dr. W. K. Findley, Dr. Jno. Curwin.

MEDICAL SOCIETY REPORTS.

The officers of several of the County Medical Societies, auxiliaries to the State Society, sent in their customary reports relative to the condition of their organizations, together with a variety of information on subjects specially interesting to the faculty. These reports were not read, but ordered on file to be printed in the Transactions of the State Society.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. Atkinson presented a communication from Dr. Perkins, of Erie, on the subject of "Hernia;" also, a communication from Dr. Hiram

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

In the Democratic State Convention, the resolution offered by ALBERT SCHOFIELD, complimenting General SHERIDAN for his treatment of Governor WELLS, was declared out of order, and never heard of again. When was a resolution complimenting our heroes ever in order in a Democratic Convention?

"ACTIONS speak louder than words," is a motto as sound as it is old. The action of the Democratic Convention in smothering the resolution proposing a vote of thanks to General SHERIDAN, the ignoring of the Free Railroad Law, the arraigning of the policy whereby the fruits of the war will be secured, are both actions and words which leave the people no doubt whom not to trust.

THE Democratic State Convention which met in Harrisburg on the 11th instant, adopted twelve resolutions relating to almost every conceivable question but the Free Railroad Law. *On that question not a word was uttered.* A measure so nearly related to the permanent welfare of the whole State, and in which the people are interested more than any other, is not even recognized by a party asking for popular support. The inevitable inference is that the Democratic party is opposed to a Free Railroad Law.

In the Democratic State Convention there was a regular stand-up fight between the friends of CHARLES E. BOYLE and JEREMIAH S. BLACK for the organization, which resulted in throwing BLACK overboard and the selection of BOYLE for presiding officer. The vote stood, seventy-four for BOYLE and forty-four for BLACK. This was claimed as a triumph for the young Democracy. Another cropping out of the element of dissatisfaction was the refusal by the Convention to pass a vote of thanks to the Hon. W. A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

A REMEDY FOR A GREAT EVIL.

The recent shocking disclosures as to the kind of meat on which the principal cities feed, have drawn attention to the cause, and led to some steps looking to a cure. No doubt most of the disgusting facts arise directly from the manner animals are transported from West to East, necessarily entailing deterioration and absolute unfitness for any market. Bad men are everywhere ready, whenever they have a chance, to do precisely what twenty odd men here have been and twice that number should have been indicted for doing. Such offenders deserve and no doubt will receive punishment; but the reformation of the system of transportation and supply is no less a necessity. Something of this sort is proposed in the shape of refrigerating cars for transporting slaughtered animals. It is similar to an ordinary freight car, and is so constructed and of such material that it is claimed beef or any fresh meat can be transported any distance without danger of deterioration or shrinkage. An ordinary stock car will take sixteen live steers, whereas one of this kind will store thirty-two—a saving of one-half in freight alone. It is estimated that cattle weighing fifteen hundred pounds on the hoof lose two hundred pounds of dressing meat in transportation from Chicago to Boston, and to suffer great deterioration besides. These considerations are independent of those growing out of the cruelty and suffering incident to transportation, and the influence on public health from the consumption of such meat as for some time past Pittsburgh and no doubt most of other cities have been subsisting on. The field is one for invention and law, and the proposed solution of the problem by slaughtering in the West and transporting the meat to the Eastern markets, impresses us favorably.

BE INDUSTRIOUS AND SAVING.

It is evident that in certain parts of the North even there is real and extensive suffering among the poorer classes of laboring people, for want of work. The number of persons landing there from abroad is also constantly and rapidly increasing the difficulty. Much the larger proportion of the immigrants pass through as rapidly as possible to their distant places of destination in the broad West. But some remain in the city where they land, and these are most likely to be of the poorer class, not having the means of continuing their journey, and perhaps having had no other definite purpose in view, but to reach this promised land of good wages. Two cases of suicide are reported in one day, caused by melancholy induced by hopeless poverty and destitution. Large numbers of clerks and salesmen, too, have been discharged, on account of the continued dullness of business, and these exhibit many cases of severe suffering, having never saved anything to fall back upon, at such a time as the present.

Similar causes may produce the like consequences in our city. We doubt not, that there are many cases of scanty supply and gloomy prospects already. The comparison that long existed in the relation between employers and laborers must have caused debts to be increased by those who had no savings to fall back upon, and must have made visible reduction in the surplus laid aside by others. The extent of privation and need, we have not the means of ascertaining, but, in referring to the condition of many in other places, which we do for the sake of a caution, we take the occasion to reiterate our counsel to persons who are earning good wages, to use them with great economy and to lay by them for future use, as much as possible of their daily earnings. It is far more creditable to the intellect and the heart, to provide something, if practicable, for future need, than to spend all on the enjoyments of the present hour. This is true, even when money that might be saved is spent in vicious indulgences which entail disease and poverty. There is something contemptibly mean as well as foolish and wicked, in pursuing a course that is almost sure to make one not only a dependent, but also a burden upon others.

THE CARRION VENDERS.

It is the public judgment that the Grand Jury have done a most just and proper thing in investigating the public reports made in the COMMERCIAL, on the sale of unwholesome meat in our markets. It is just both to the citizens and civilization that such an abominable and dangerous deception should be exposed and stopped, and the guilty perpetrators of it punished. It is just, also, to respectable men, honestly prosecuting a useful business and calling. True bills have been found by the Grand Jury against some of the parties accused of being engaged in this nefarious and disgusting traffic. Without intending to complain, we will say that, had the investigation been continued, others would inevitably have been indicted.

In view of the sickening exposures that have been made in our columns, and which have been verified by testimony before the Grand Jury, we earnestly ask whether there is not within the bounds of possibility some method of inspection that shall embrace *all parts* of the market house and the traffic done in it, and that shall afford, to people purchasing their food there, some assurance that it is decently clean and free, at least, from infectious disease. It is not pleasant to have a healthy appetite, after our food has been neatly and carefully cooked in our own tidy kitchen, confronted by the thought that it may nevertheless be the morbid remains of an animal, such as have been referred to lately in these columns. Unless this matter is *thoroughly* adjusted, people having any delicacy, not to say squeamishness of stomach, will have to become vegetarians, and discard market meat altogether.

But we do not anticipate such a necessity. There are healthy and sound animals enough, and there are reliable and honest butchers enough. If the stalls could be cleared of the foul, cancerous meat, and the trade of the detestable villains that have been accustomed to vend it, we could eat our steak and roast again with satisfaction. We hope the exposures made in the COMMERCIAL, and the prompt efforts of the Courts will secure these results. We shall be satisfied with our share of the thanks of the community, should the horrid nuisance that we have exposed be entirely removed.

CHICAGO failures are becoming quite frequent. The *Republican*, of Wednesday, remarks that a grand operator failed that day, and other failures were reported, but not of great magnitude.

THE Richmond *Times*, one of the most virulent of the rabid Southern Press, has ceased to exist. It is, so far as it goes, a good indication, and we sincerely hope there may be more of the same sort.

THE following notorious characters are mentioned in a Toronto paper as being, or having recently been, in those parts: The notorious Davis, the notorious Dr. Blackburn, Mason and Captain Winder.

THE Indiana, Pa., *Messenger* makes its appearance this week in an enlarged form, and is now the largest newspaper published in Indiana county. It is a good local and general news paper, and staunch Republican journal.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: All statements about so-called "rings" having urged the President to remove Sheridan are without foundation in truth. But one person, a Louisiana politician, a radical, has suggested Sheridan's removal. Mr. Johnson has not encouraged any one to believe that he entertained the idea of such removal.

THE Chicago *Republican* publishes crop and fruit reports from different parts of Illinois, all of an encouraging character to a remarkable degree. There is manifest no tone of discouragement concerning the corn crop. Though late, it is starting finely, under the influence of June heat; and there is plenty of time for it to grow and produce a heavy harvest, if the season is favorable.

THE *Independent* denounces the remark made by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Moderator of the New School General Assembly at Rochester, wherein he declared that the Episcopal denomination of the United States had an "imbecile pulpit," in an article of which the following is a sample:

"The remark of Dr. Hopkins was a distilled drop of the quintessential blackness of the drug of sectarianism. The fact that such a remark fell from the lips of so eminent, able and noble a clergyman, shows how unconsciously, yet how fatalistically and irresistibly, a sectarian spirit bewilders the judgment and good taste of men whom the Church would make broad, but whom the sect keeps narrow."

IN determining not to permit his prepared legal opinion to be transmitted by telegraph, Mr. Stanbery proves that he has learned something from experience. His former document was committed to the wires, and, of course, horribly mutilated. The public man who, when he can, does not keep a document of importance from the wires, manifests great carelessness, or gross ignorance of the imperfect state telegraphing is yet in.

WE learn from the Chicago *Tribune* that the heavy losses sustained during the past week by the "bulls," by the rapid decline in corn has told fearfully on their pockets, and the profits made on wheat last winter have quietly disappeared. When margins run out, or have nearly done so, the commission merchant throws the property on the market to save himself, which he sometimes falls to do. In this event he gets a note for the difference, which, it is generally understood, will never be paid.

WHAT the London *Times* says of England may, in a measure, be said of the people of our country—that there is an apparent inconsistency between our policy about rebellion at home and our feelings concerning it abroad. The cases, it is true, are not parallel, but while we put forth our power to the utmost for the suppression of rebellion at home, we have a traditional propensity to favor it with our sympathy in other lands. Greece, Hungary, Mexico, in rebellion against oppression, have had American sympathy. The rebellion in our own country was of a different sort, and justly was encountered by a different feeling.

AN instructive and encouraging suggestion is offered by the decline and suspension of several of the Southern journals. It is noticeable that those which have reached this fate have been of the more violent sort during and since the war. The Richmond *Times* is the latest and perhaps the most distinguished of the deceased journals. We cannot but consider it a hopeful evidence of the condition of the people morally and politically, that they would not patronize papers of so incendiary a character. One can enjoy an angry demonstration for a little while in the direction of his own sympathies. But a protracted and ceaseless flow of invective and abuse becomes tedious and disgusting. Besides there is probably something retributive in these results. The terrible deceptions practised by the Southern press, in the inauguration of the rebellion *against* the wishes of a majority of the people, have been in a degree exposed by the progress of events, and the deceivers are subjected to retaliation from their dupes. Whatever may be the cause, the fact is worthy of notice. And it is to be hoped a better class of journals will be employed in place of the departed.

Gen. Grant in Wheeling.

Our sister city, Wheeling, has been honored with a visit from Gen. Grant, who with his family and Gen. Dent, have been to our neighboring town of Washington to attend the wedding of Mr. Wm. Smith, Jr., a cousin. He remained but a short time, said little, as usual, smoked much, and talked sensibly. He was to make a very brief stay in Washington and return to headquarters the next day.

The New Orleans Sub-Treasury Defalcation.

It is stated on good authority that the Treasury Department has received information from New Orleans, implicating a high official of the present State government in the recent Sub-Treasury defalcation. It is asserted that while in the employ of the Treasury Department he became aware of the defalcation, but failed to report it, as was his duty, and it was not discovered until Secretary McCulloch sent Special Agent Knox to New Orleans, for the express purpose of examining the condition of the Depository. The assets turned over by Messrs. Whittaker and May, the defaulting Louisiana sub-Treasurers, although purporting to amount to $1,250,000 as security against loss by the Government, has been ascertained to be almost worthless. Among other securities presented by Mr. May, was a draft of four hundred thousand dollars on Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, to which he signed the name of A. S. Mansfield, per Thos. P. May, which signature Mansfield repudiates as unauthorized by him. It is hardly probable that the Government will realize $500,000, although the defalcations amount altogether to the round sum of $1,000,000. Owing to the precarious condition of financial affairs in New Orleans, Sub-Treasurer Walton, appointed to succeed Whittaker the defaulter, finds great difficulty in getting acceptable bonds. Special Agent Knox, now in New Orleans, has been instructed to examine the commercial status of the parties offered as securities, and to remain there until satisfactory bonds have been obtained.

The Progressive Friends.

The Society of Progressive Friends held its fifteenth anniversary at Longwood, Chester county, Pa., on the 6th, 7th and 8th insts. About one thousand persons were in attendance, from nearly all the Northern, and a few of the Southern States. Testimonies were presented on religion, war, use of intoxicating drinks, rights of women, rights of children, reconstruction, dress reform, and the Indian question. The most radical positions were advanced, and all were adopted that time would admit of being considered. The Indian question contained a memorial to Congress, and a circular letter to the Indians, suggesting a different policy, and asking for delegations of friends to go among the tribes. For want of time this was referred to next year's meeting.

The discussion on religion, war, and intemperance occupied about two days, and was participated in by Robert Collyer, of Chicago; W. W. Newell, of Pennsylvania; Henry G. Spaulding, Edward J. Galvin; Dr. Ellen B. Harman, Henry C. Wright, Alfred H. Love, Charles Haddon, Edward M. Davis, Lucretia Mott, Robert Purvis, Lewis Marshall, Caleb Jackson, Chandler Darlington, Oliver Johnson, Sarah Pierson, Elizabeth B. Chase, John G. Jackson, J. Williams Thorne, William Lloyd, J. H. MacElroy, and others. Letters were read from Aaron M. Powell, Frances D. Gage, J. Freeman Clarke, and others.

The interest was very general, and the indulgence full of love and freedom. The Friends spread their board open to all visitors, and the fact was noted that a large First-day school had been formed for the children.

BLACK BAND IN SOMERSET COUNTY.—The Somerset *Herald* says: "Black Band Iron Ore discoveries are being heralded in many of our exchanges, and humorous are the congratulations of communities when it is found to exist in their localities. There is a large body of land in this county, on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, underlaid with a six foot vein of this ore, and it might as well be the state it was once thought to be, for all the value it is to its possessor, for want of facilities, to get it to market."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Charles Hesler, who arrived in Chicago from California a few days since, went to a picnic at Haas's Park, the other afternoon. When he arrived there he went bathing in the Desplaines River. On returning to the bank, he discovered that his vest, in the lining of which some $1,600 in twenty dollar gold pieces were sewed, had disappeared. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the robbery. It is doubtful whether such a chronic fool as Hesler must be, will learn anything even from this bit of experience.

The whole number of immigrants arriving at New York during the month of May, are officially stated at 45,556, of whom the majority were from Liverpool and Bremen. The indications are that the entries for the current month will be far in excess of those of its predecessors.

The potato bug is destroying the growing potato crop in some parts of Iowa and in the Rock river region of Illinois. The pestiferous insects swarm over the potato fields like locusts and literally devour the plants.

The co-operation plan is growing in popularity. In New York between 140 and 150 tailors are about to embark in a co-operative enterprise, with $5,000 or $10,000 paid capital. Nearly every man already owns a machine, which the will throw into the concern, and almost every dollar can be used in buying cloths. The New York boiler makers are to have a co-operative shop, and at Hamilton, C. W., a bakery on this plan is to be opened. In Worcester, a co-operative carpenters' shop, with $20,000 capital, has been opened. When shall we have co-operation practically tested in Pittsburgh?

A German and his wife were arrested recently in the Exposition, the former charged with fraudulent bankruptcy. They were searched. "No effects," was the reply of the searcher, when the size of the lady's chignon caught his attention, and he pulled it off. It was a nest of bank notes.

It is estimated that the United States Bishops will carry $400,000. To be added to this, as part of the American contributions, are the donations of the dozen rich dioceses of British America, the West India Islands, Mexico, Central America, Brazil and the other South American States, making probably one million or more from this Continent. In England many of the wealthy arlstocracy and middle classes are of that Church, and the contribution will be large, while Continental Europe will swell the aggregate to a very respectable sum, upon which the deposed monarch may support his ecclesiastical rank in the style to which he has been accustomed.

It is stated that 180,000 voters have registered in Alabama, and that of this number one-half are negroes.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has now on hand ninety-seven thousand two hundred gallons of whisky, condemned and forfeited to the United States under the act passed last February; besides which about two hundred and fifty thousand gallons are under seizure, but have not yet been formally condemned. The Commissioner is not is position to say how much more has been forfeited or sold for the benefit of the Treasury.

The Luxemburgers, for whose city France and Prussia wanted to fight, have a very popular amusement in their cat races. Everybody who has an animal of the feline persuasion takes it in a bag two miles from the city gates, where, at a given signal, the bags are all emptied, and the cats start for home, frightened nearly to death. The cat that reaches the city first wins the honors of the race.

A gentleman who has traveled through a large portion of Virginia by private conveyance, reports that the whole mass of people whom he encountered, both black and white, are literally clothed in rags. Their shoes and head gear are in keeping with their other scant clothing. Taking Virginia as a fair standard for the whole South, we can readily solve the causes of the terrible depression in the various branches of trade which supply their needs.

The London *Daily News* says that Maximilian's misfortunes "will be a standing warning to European adventurers that no personal rank, however exalted, no blessing of Popes, or patronage or assistance of Emperors, or support of capitalists, or recognition by established governments, can make illbustering anything but fillibustering."

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Swinton, of the New York *Times*, had an interesting interview last week with General Lee, in Virginia. Though not permitted to retail what was said, the writer understands from those who are in intimate daily converse with him, that he is strongly in favor of the people of his State and of the South "coming right up, frankly accepting the situation and earnestly pursuing the work of reconstruction." Personally, he is at present in the flush of health.

—Captain John L. Worden, of Monitor fame, late in command of the sloop-of-war Pensacola, of the South Pacific Squadron, arrived in New York from San Francisco Wednesday morning, per steamer Arizona.

—One of the colored jurymen of the Federal Court in Richmond was a former servant of Henry A. Wise.

—Gerritt Smith has published a long letter to prove that he would have been inconsistent if he had refused to sign Jeff. Davis's bond. It was wholly unnecessary. To have done anything else would have been totally inconsistent with Mr. Smith's general plan of action. The kicking cow that "falls to put her foot in it" is inconsistent with herself.

—Juarez, having bought Maximilian so cheaply, might make a good thing out of it by selling him to his mother, who, it is said, is ready to give fifty millions for him. The income might be supplemented by selling to those who would get hold of him, the wretch who sold Max.

—Joseph H. Richards, Treasurer of Harrison county, Indiana, is reported a defaulter to the amount of $20,000. His son had the care of the money. The securities are sufficient to cover the loss.

POLITICAL.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Greensburg *Herald* of this week, suggests to the Union Republican voters of Westmoreland county, that they vote at the primary elections to-morrow, against the candidate for Assembly, whose backers and supporters are principally Democrats. This is a good suggestion, and should be heeded, as such a candidate would not be a safe Republican representative.

A Greensburg correspondent writes as follows: "In your issue of the 11th inst., a correspondent says that the opponent of Col. G. for nomination on the Legislative ticket in Westmoreland, was brought out by and stands on the platform of the liquor men, and that the Colonel is opposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The facts in brief are that Captain Trees does not stand on any platform, and further he is unqualifiedly committed in favor of a Free Railroad Law. By no written evidence that we have seen is Col. Gallagher committed on either the temperance or railroad question. This however has not been made the issue in the primary contest. The question is well understood here, and is simply whether the people themselves shall have the right to nominate or whether it shall be done at the behest of wirepullers whose selfishness has kept in the minority principles, which had it not been for this incubus, would long since have been in the majority in this county. It may not have been Col. Gallagher's fault, but surely he has been his misfortune to have these professional politicians hanging to his clothes, and feeding on the spoils his place produced. Col. Gallagher was a member of the last Legislature. The history of that session is written. We take it for granted that Colonel Gallagher did no actual wrong, but we do complain that he now here raised his voice in protestation, or explanation of the alleged corruption of that session. He is, doubtless, a good man, but being imposed on as he was last winter by politicians, who now have his ear, and who, in charge, as they call against opposition to their decrees, we think him in danger if sent back. On the other hand men of honest political conviction announced and indorse Captain James Trees. They thought they had the right; they think so yet. His case has gone to the people. No unusual means were adopted to get him voters. Tricks have been played, and traps set against him in vain. He is an honest man under all circumstances, with clean hands and clear head—the life of our Legislative District when it was in the minority, always ready for the sake of party discipline to be a candidate when nobody else would—he will be the honor of a majority District. Captain Trees is identified with no clique, and only as an independent citizen would he take a nomination. He is opposed to unlimited free legislation, and anxious that the Pennsylvania Legislature should be a deliberative body, and not a cobbling shop to patch up bad law-suits, nor an adjunct to monopolies. The friends of Captain Trees regret the necessity that compels them to appear in print, but have been, and are ready to meet the issue whenever presented.

"WESTMORELAND."

The Lancaster County Union Republican Convention met in Lancaster on Wednesday, nearly two hundred delegates being present. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Convention: O. J. Dickey, George Brubaker, John M. Stehman, Frederick Myers, Jos. Pownall and Jacob F. Frey. The Convention adopted resolutions instructing the County Committee to change the mode and manner of nominating candidates for office, from the delegate to the system commonly known as the "Crawford county system." Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of Congress relative to reconstruction; favoring equality of all men before the law, and indorsing the course of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, their representative in Congress. The following were also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a government which neglects to make provision for the pensions of its loyal citizens, through a causeless rebellion, is basely false to one of its duty, and we recognize it as the paramount duty of Congress to enact at once such laws as will collect and apply the property of leading and wealthy rebels to the payment of the damages so inflicted.

Resolved, That the release of Jefferson Davis on bail is a deliberate blot for aiding treason, and rebellion, and such an outrage to the memory of the brave who laid down their lives for their country, to the widows and orphans, to the soldiers who suffered in the enemy's prisons, to the people of the North for earnest protest and resolve of every loyal citizen of the land.

The Fogler Confession—Inquiry into Conduct of his Counsel.

Last week, Messrs. Wm. Kennan, D. S. Wilson and Alex. Wilson, counsel for Wm. Montgomery, Jr., recently acquitted of the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore, in justification of their connection with the case, presented a paper to Judge Acheson setting forth certain proceedings of Jas. R. W. Little, counsel for Fogler, asking that the Bench might institute such inquiry as the integrity of the Bar and the interests of the public might require. Messrs. G. S. Hart and Freeman Brady, Jr., who were counsel for young Montgomery at the preliminary examination before the Coroner, also joined in the petition of the above gentlemen. The first mentioned gentlemen also corroborate the statement of Fogler in his confession, relative to the effort of Little to have communication with Fogler, which failed because Sheriff Smith refused to leave them alone until he was informed of the nature of the visit. A third statement was made by Messrs. McKennan and Wilsons on Friday, relative, to the affidavit of Fogler for a writ of error, showing that Messrs. Ruth and Little, Fogler's counsel, obtained the unfortunate man's signature to the statement denying his guilt, without reading the statement to him. The statement of these gentlemen concludes as follows: "Your Honors will know that the form of an affidavit for a writ of error is prescribed by statute, with which all members of the bar are justly presumed to be familiar. The undersigned, therefore, submit that the usual and superfluous addition thereto of a declaration of innocence by the affiant must have some object aside from the necessary, legal or proper use of the affidavit, and demands inquiry and explanation; and that if so significant a part of it was not read to the affiant, the object and conduct of those concerned in such a delinquency cannot be otherwise than reprehensible."

After hearing the third statement read, his Honor, Judge Acheson, remarked that the Court had duly considered the papers submitted to them on Thursday, and now looking at them in connection with the one which had just been presented, he was satisfied that they contained matters seriously affecting the integrity of the bar, and which at least demanded explanation. The time was when the bar of Washington county enjoyed a reputation for integrity second to no other in the State, and if from neglect of its duty the Court should permit this good name to be lost, the Judges would be unworthy of the seats they occupied.

The Judge then proceeded to defend Judge Agnew from the aspersions of a Democratic paper published in Washington, and concluded by directing that a rule be entered requiring Messrs. Ruth and Little (both of whom were absent) to make answer to the petitions at the adjourned court to be held on the 25th of June.

LITTLE APPLIES FOR ADMISSION TO STEUBENVILLE BAR.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Jefferson County, Ohio, Tuesday morning, Judge Mellvaine presiding, L. R. W. Little, Esq., from Washington County, Pa., and who was engaged as an attorney in the now notorious Fogler trial, arose inside the bar and proceeded to say to the Court: "May it please your Honor, desiring to be permitted to practice in this Court during the term, and being unfortunate in not having any member of the bar to propose my admission, I rise to ask for myself to be admitted as an attorney of this bar. There may be some question for the bar here about the propriety of this growing out of my rumored connection with the Fogler case; there have been newspaper statements derogatory to my character, but whatever they are I am prepared to meet them." Judge Mellvaine said—"I suppose you refer to the Confession of Fogler. I understand that the court of Washington county has ordered an inquiry in the matter. We cannot go into trial of it here until it is settled. We recognize the courtesies of the bar in the case which you refer to, and recognize our attorneys and admit them to the rights of their bars; in carrying out this reciprocity, which we recognize, we will admit you for the present, by placing on file in this court a written denial to be made under oath of the statements of Fogler." Little—"You mean the statements published in our county." Judge—"I mean particularly the statement you informed me had been prepared to testify against Montgomery under promise of favor. You can make your affidavit and we shall then see how far it covers the statements of Fogler."

THE gross receipts of six leading railroads fell off as follows in May: New York Central $85,000, Michigan Central $81,244, Fort Wayne $70,000, Michigan Southern $70,000, Rock Island $35,194, Cleveland and Toledo $30,108. The Chicago and Northwestern shows a gain of 16 miles of New Road, an increase of only $40,000, which is equivalent to a falling off of fully $200,000 for the month. It is noticeable that the heaviest decrease on all these roads was in the first week of May, from which it may be inferred that the June receipts will be even lighter than those of May. Indeed, western men, who notice the extreme poverty of the West, do not hesitate to say that the railroad traffic in June, July and August will be the lightest on record for years.

ON Tuesday evening, July of Troy sitting in her room, was instantaneously opposed with fascination that her little son had fallen from the window in his sleeping apartment to the ground below. She repelled the thought as an impossibility. In a few moments more it flashed upon her mind with such force that she could not resist it. She hurried up to the bedside of her son, and there, to her intense horror, she discovered the lad sleeping upon the window sill. She sprang, and with a shriek of landing outside—he was on the very point of falling to the pavement below! Who can explain this phenomena which is unquestionably true?

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT.

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, the Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and feel it certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,

85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

Its icy hand falls alike upon youthful innocence and hoary-headed age. Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough, Expectorant, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, darting Pains in the Side and Back, Emaciation, and a general negative condition of the whole system.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use over ten years with the most marked success.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of the following reliable Druggist.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

cor. Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Each package will bear his written signature across the end of the box. For pamphlet containing the original prescription, the Prepared Remedy, or more full particulars, address or call on the above agent, or

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON.

SOLD AT

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DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,

84 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address

LELAND BROTHERS,

ors, LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

The undersigned, assignee of the Patent Right of the Nicolson Pavement for Pittsburgh and the adjacent cities,

Is prepared to Contract for the Laying of this Pavement in this vicinity.

He may be addressed at the Office of HENRY J. MOORE, Esq., Recording Registrar of Pittsburgh, or at No. 71 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO. A specimen of the Pavement recently laid by him for the P. Ft. W. & C. Ry. Co., and for Messrs. F. Sellers & Co., may be seen at Penn and Wayne sts., at and near their intersection.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY.

TWENTY KEGS

SIX TWIST SMOKING TOBACCO.

On consignment and for sale by

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

LEWIS & M'CLURE,

Family Grocers, No. 346 Liberty St.,

Have a stock of choice Young Hyson, Oolong and English Breakfast Teas, Old Rio, Laguyra and Old Government Java Coffee, Refined Sugars, Syrups, Also, a full assortment of Canned Fruits and Vegetables. The above goods will be sold at reduced prices for cash.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH STREET, Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILLS and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

Constantly on hand; quality warranted. Liberal inducements to parties buying in lots.

W. M. GORMLY,

271 Liberty street.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT.

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETURN BALLS.

TO TOY DEALERS.

Owing to the enormous sale of my genuine Return Balls and the assassination of the inventor, unprincipled parties are imitating them. They generally sell a dozen of my genuine Return Balls, offer them to the unwary as a sample, then sell a lot more of their miserable trash. The genuine are labelled "J. Burke & Co." Sold wholesale by J. BURKE & CO., 111 Penn street.

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MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Erie, on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, to wit:

Twenty-seven Barrels of Refined Oil.

Seized at the Refinery of Frisbee & Co., at the suit of the United States.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,

U. S. MARSHAL.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, June 11, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of SCHAD, WALLACE & CO., Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Thomas Malone,	Adam Haas,
William Loomis,	Frederick Kaumner,
Casper Miller,	John Geo. Young,
Thomas Clarke,	Charles Schad,
Gustavus Eliel,	James Wallace,
A. Parsons,	Robert Rose.

Rochester, Pa., April 25, 1867.

ALL PARTIES INDEBTED TO or having claims against the above firm will please present them to me for settlement as early as possible. H. C. LIPPINCOTT,

Attorney, in fact for the late firm of Schad, Wallace & Co.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

Printing and Wrapping Papers.

CLINTON MILL, Steubenville, Ohio.
BRIGHTON MILL, New Brighton, Pa.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, Jno. B. Livingston, S. H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. McClurg.

CASH PAID FOR PAPER STOCK.

IMPORTANT TO MACHINISTS.

The Mystic Iron Works,

OF MYSTIC BRIDGE, CONN., OFFER FOR SALE

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

Their entire stock of MACHINERY, TOOLS and STOCK, consisting of every thing appertaining to a large MACHINE SHOP, PATTERN SHOP, BOILER and FLANGE SHOP, BLACKSMITH SHOP and FOUNDRY, consisting of Lathes, Planers, Drills, Horizontal Drills, (of Corliss's pattern,) Reamers, Taps, Drills, Arbors, Forcing Machine, 8 Screw Lathes and Planers, Planing Machine, Circular and jig Saws, Boiler Rolls, Punches, Shears, Hanging Drills, Table Spanding, Cast Iron Forges and Fire Blasts, Drop Trip Hammers, Blower and Pipe, McKenzie's largest Tuyeis and Blower, one similar size do., Flasks, Trucks, and large quantities of Iron and Steel Tools necessary for an Iron Machine, Boiler and Foundry Business, three large Cranes, now 45 feet Posts, 20 to 40 feet Arms; capable of lifting 10 to 30 tons; 1 pair Iron Planers for bedding and planing, designs, from 16x16 Cylinder to 48x48, single, double and triple; also, Steel and Iron Pipe Fittings, Holding and Portable Engine Patterns and Drawings. Also, Stock of Iron and Steel Pipes, Boiler and Sheet Iron, Steel and Iron Pipe Fittings, 2 new Portable Engines, 1 new Propeller Wheel 14 feet in diameter, 1 Fine Boiler, 4x34, &c., &c.

CONTRACTORS,

AND OTHERS INTERESTED.

PHŒNIX

HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Warranted Equal to any in the United States.

CAPACITY OF OUR MILLS EQUAL TO ANY DEMAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Principal Office, 271 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONSTANT SUPPLY ON HAND BY THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:

J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 132 Second street.
D. R. ECKER, 167 First street.
W. M. GORMLEY, 271 Liberty street.
NEWCOMER, GOE & CO., 195 Liberty street.
W. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., 253 Liberty st.
GAY & WELSH, 384 and 386 Penn street, and
W. W. AULD, Brownsville, Pa.

JONAS E. BUTTERFIELD.... GILBERT M. M'MASTER
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

M'Master, Gazzam & Butterfield,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

AND

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

PITTSBURGH.

Office, 98 GRANT ST., opposite the Cathedral.

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WM. WETTACH.....A. E. MEASON.

WETTACH & MEASON,

Manufacturers of every description of

OAK LEATHER BELTING,

And dealers in BELT AND LACE LEATHER.

No. 204 SMITHFIELD ST., two doors from Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

BREAD BOXES,

Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,

no14 30 FIFTH ST.

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz:

A substantial Brick Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufacturing business.

MACHINERY—Viz: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules

Daily Commercial

AL LONGSTREET'S LETTER.

Views on Reconstruction.

no Faith in Democratic Party.

or Present Plan of Reconstruction.

SPASSIONATE VIEW.

ollowing is the text of General Longletter upon reconstruction, in reply to unication addressed to him by John M. ier:

ORLEANS, LA., June 3.—Your esteemed the 15th ult. was duly received. I was to have the opportunity to hear Senator and was agreeably surprised to meet irness and frankness in a politician have been taught to believe uncomgly opposed to the white people of the

maturely considered your suggestion ly unite in efforts to restore Louisiana former position in the Union, through y now in power." My letter of the 6th to which you refer, clearly indicates ior practical reconstruction and recon-. Practical men can surely distinguish practical reconstruction and reconn as an abstract question. I will enhowever, with renewed energy, to meet thes in the matter. The serious difficult I apprehend is the want of that wisdich is necessary for the great work. I e happy to work in any harness that s relief to our distressed people and harthe nation. It matters not whether he mantle of Mr. Davis or the mantle Sumner, so that I may help to bring the "peace and good will toward men." ill set out by assuming a proposition, old to be self-evident, viz: The highest an laws is the law that is established by to arms.

great principles that divided political prior to the war were thoroughly disby our wisest statesmen. When argus exhausted resort was had to compro- When compromise was unavailing, dis- was renewed, and expedients were but none could be found to suit the acy. Appeal was finally made to the to determine which of the claims was construction of constitutional law. The has decided in favor of the North, and hey claimed as principles cease to be les, and are become law. The views hold cease to be principles because they ceased to law. It is therefore our duty n ideas that are obsolete, and conform to uirements of law.

THE HIGHER LAW.

military bill and amendments are peace gs. We should accept them as such, and urselves upon them as the starting point which to meet future political issues as ise.

other Southern men, I naturally sought with the Democratic party, merely beit was opposed to the Republican party. far as I can judge, there is nothing tanbout it, except the issues that were upon the war and there lost. Finding g to take hold of except prejudice, which be worked into good for any one, it is and right that I should seek some standrom which good may be done.

TICABLE ISSUES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

appreciate the principles of the Democparty, its prominent features oppose the chisement of the colored man, and deny ght to legislate upon the subject of suf- except by the States, individually. These atures have a tendency to exclude Southen from that party; for the colored man ady enfranchised here, and we cannot lliance with a party that would restrict hts. The exclusive right of the States to te upon suffrage will make the enfranof the blacks, whether for better or rse, a fixture among us.

ppears, therefore, that those who cry t against this new order of things as a calamity, are those whose principles fix it upon us without a remedy. Hence mes us to insist that suffrage should be ted in all the States, and fully tested. eople of the North should adopt what ave forced upon us; and if the proved to mistake, they should remove it by the y under republican principles of uniform pon suffrage.

very man in the country will meet the with a proper appreciation of our condand come fairly up to his responsibilities, morrow the sun will smile upon a happy , our fields will again begin to yield their se, our railroads and rivers will teem with ant commerce, our towns and cities will d with the tumult of trade, and we shall vigorated by the blessings of Almighty

am, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES LONGSTREET.

Failures of National Banks.

following is a list of National Banks ave failed and are now in the hands of vers, with the amount of circulating notes to each: The First National Bank of , New York, $45,000; the Merchants' nal Bank of Washington, D. C., $180,000; change National Bank of Franklin, Pa., 00; the Tennessee National Bank of Mem- Tennessee, $60,000; the First National of Newton, Mass., $150,000; the First Nal Bank of Selma, Alabama, $55,000; the National Bank of New Orleans, $90,- 000. In addition to these, two banks have up their bonds and deposited lawful y in the Treasury of the United States to mount of their outstanding circulation, The First National Bank of Carondelet, Orleans, $25,000: the First National Bank olumbia, New Orleans, $11,990, making a of $852,490, which has reverted to the rnment, upon the return and destruction hich an equal amount of circulation will the disposal of the Comptroller of the ency for distribution, according to the s and conditions prescribed in the National ency act, subject to the same rules that rned the distribution of the amounts origi- authorized by the act of Congress.

E wife of the Italian prime minister, Rat- , lately published a novel that has set all l Florence into commotion. It is full of malities and scandal, involving many ladies her husband has fifteen challenges to fight is hands in consequence. He has changeed s with one man and hit him, and the of the challenges are referred to a jury of or to decide what shall be done with them. ntime his wife has published an apologetic .—Miss Kate Terry, the most popular and erful actress at the London theaters, has ed to family and private life, and the town ns.—A man in England lately died who made a collection of all the poetical works ten by women in England and America for hundred years. There is no other such ection, and this is now to be sold.—The erez collection of rare and old books, soon e sold at auction in Paris, is the most reskable and valuable that has been put under ammer since 1816. Among its riches are: copies of editions engraved on wood; thirx manuscripts on vellum, some of great e; thirteen manuscripts on Paris; twenty- u works printed on vellum; one hundred seventy-six rare works with dates from the mencement of the art of printing; four hunand forty-eight works printed at Lyons ng the sixteenth century, ninety-six of which by De Tournes and thirteen by Dolet; the sertio Septem Sacramentorum adversus tinum Lutherem," which Henry VIII., king ngland, wrote against Luther in the year , a copy bearing the signature of the king at the beginning and end of the work; twelx works by Symphorien Champier, as well considerable number by the Aldi and Elzeworks printed in Paris and other cities ng the sixteenth century.

The chief and largest picture at the Royal demy exhibition in London, this year, is one Queen Victoria, by Sir Edwin Landseer, ch makes artists blush and the crowd laugh. ely, says a London letter in the *Tribune* no e woman could have had such a painting of self made, much less hung in the most conuous place of a great exhibition. She is soon eave off the morning costume, it is said; and cently saw a splendid lilac silk which Messrs. lor & Stokes were ordered to make for her, which is now in the Paris exhibition. But, last gasp of grief, she commanded Sir E. dseer to make a portrait of her representing inourtly business in the invalid's room, at ck as midnight was procured; next, two jetk little dogs. She is represented seated on pony, in the grounds in front of Osborne se. Near the forefoot of the pony, one of lee dogs is reclining; the other sits upright his tail. John Brown—the Albert-like Scotch vant, about whom there has been so much —is habited in profound black from head to , broken only by the gleam of his white dogs, stands holding the horse, while the Queen course in rayless black) sits reading her letShe has thrown to the groom her black ves, and near them are a dozen black-edged clopes of the letters she had been reading. s drama of blackness, and the gross affecta- of the picture throughout, excites and can ite only ridicule. Sir E. Landseer has paint- the horse and dogs well, but he cannot paint man being, and as for the landscape, every e looks as if it had come from a Dutch toy- op warranted to stand up straight on its plank festal.

THE Parisians love caricatures and have artists who excel in them; but the person caricatured must first be consulted and give his consent; otherwise the victim can recover damages. ost of the public characters give their consent d share the fun and fatten on the notoriety. t Lamartine, on being applied to, grandilized a negative thus: "However great my attitude for the biographical article of which u speak, I cannot authorize in my person a avesty of the human face divine, which, alough it might not offend the man, would be offence against nature, and turn humanity into rision. I have already told you, and I now peat it, that my consent would be false manonimity, which would countenance in regard others a like outrage on the dignity of God's eatures. I will not be an accomplice of such deed. I told you when you did me the honor call upon me that my face was common propty, just as the sun and the river; but that such , it is, I will not voluntarily profane it, for t prostitute a man, and is a present from God. ceive, &c., LAMARTINE. P. S.—I forty autoraphs to publish this letter."

THE Parisians love caricatures and have artists who excel in them; but the person caricatured must first be consulted and give his consent; otherwise the victim can recover damages. Most of the public characters give their consent and share the fun and fatten on the notoriety of Lamartine, on being applied to, grandiloquized a negative thus: "However great my attitude for the biographical article of which you speak, I cannot authorize in my person a travesty of the human face divine, which, although it might not offend the man, would be a offence against nature, and turn humanity into derision. I have already told you, and I now repeat it, that my consent would be false manonimity, which would countenance in regard to others a like outrage on the dignity of God's creatures. I will not be an accomplice of such a deed. I told you when you did me the honor to call upon me that my face was common property, just as the sun and the river; but that such as it is, I will not voluntarily profane it, for it represents a man, and is a present from God. Receive, &c., LAMARTINE. P. S.—I forty autographs to publish this letter."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—CANCER—The days of "brilliant operations" are no more. The discovery of Holloway's Ointment dispensed with the necessity of the knife, which frequently endangered the life of the patient. Thousands of females have been cured of cancer in the breast by the medicating action of the Ointment, and their lives spared to their families. The salve follows the cancer in its torturous winding, and insinuates its healing influence to every part of the system, and by its cleanse and purify the blood. Sole by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.

GREAT NATIONAL

FESTIVAL,

AND UNION JUBILEE,

AT

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,

In Union Skating Park, Allegheny, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867,

Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel

Exhibitions,

Chief among which will be

Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,

GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS,
BALLOON WEDDING; OR,
MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON,

TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS
IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.

GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,
Consisting of the
GREAT MULE OR DONKEY RACE.
GREAT DISPLAY OF RAT TERRIERS.

Laughable Wheelbarrow Race, Climbing the 3 Spars for Presents, The Shower Bell, Russian Bath, Great Sack Races, Laughable Pole Feat, Mirth-Provoking Pie Race or the
Slippery Gulf,
GREAT FOOT RACES,
GRAND ASCENDING TOURNAMENT,
GREAT TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

Terrific Chariot Races; Grand Grotesque, Masquerade and Burlesque Indian Cavalcade.

SERGEANT J. H. CHILDERS,
IN HIS LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.
SIGNOR DUVALLI,
And His 100 Learned Canary Birds.

A MAGNIFICENT UNION FOUNTAIN
Composed of 37 Sparkling Jets, of Real Running Water.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS,
TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS
AND ILLUMINATIONS.

Elevated Seats will be erected to accommodate 30,000 persons.
Every person purchasing a Ticket to the Grand National Festival, the price of which is

ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH,
WILL RECEIVE A PRESENT.

JONES, MATTHIAS & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
JOHN M. KINNEY,
Agent and Business Manager.
For further particulars see Programmes of the day.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK, PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams, Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
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Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

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CLOTHING,
IN
LARGE VARIETY,
FOR
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HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.
Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Guage and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Fixers and Pipe Vises.
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For Inclined Planes, Mines, all kinds of heavy hoisting, Ferries, Stays and Guys, Sawmills, Sash Cord, etc. Also, a superior article of very pliable Rope constantly kept on hand for elevators in stores and for steamboat rigging. For further information or circular apply to the manufacturer.
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MWF

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons who may have claims against, or indebted to the estate of JAMES C. KNOX, deceased late of Sewickley Borough, are requested to call at the store of KNOX & ORR, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or the First National Bank of Allegheny, for settlement.
WM. H. KNOX,
T. H. NEVILLE,
Executors.

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GROVER & BAKER
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LITERARY AND
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
BY THE
HAWTHORNE
LITERARY SOCIETY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS'
Monumental Fund Association,
At Lafayette Hall, Tuesday Evening, June 18th, 1867.
Admission, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Barr, Knake & Buettler's, Mellor's, Mrs. Baume's and the principal Book Stores.

SECOND ANNUAL TOUR
OF THE
Mike Lipman Show!
THIS UNIVERSALLY FAVORITE COMBINATION WILL EXHIBIT IN
ALLEGHENY CITY,
FOR THREE DAYS,
On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 17th, 18th and 19th.
This Monster Exhibition of the Nineteenth Century has been entirely reorganized for the present season, having retained all the old favorites, and having added to its Corps the best talent known to the profession, thus forming a Congress of Artists unequalled by any company now traveling, containing among its members
The Most Daring Equestrians,
The Most Wonderful Gymnasts,
The Most Celebrated Acrobats,
The Most Unrivalled Athletes,
The Finest Stud of Horses.
The Indescribable Diminutive PONIES.
The Funny Mules, and the
Unequalled Performing Animals,
The Wittiest Clowns,
AND THE MOST TERRIFIC LEAPERS AND VOLTIGEURS IN THE WORLD.

Look at the Array of Artistes.

MAD. BRIDGES,
MRS. S. G. STOKES,
M'LLE. CORDONA.
THE WONDERFUL ELLA.
Messrs. BACHELOR,
CRUVESTE,
MORGAN,
WATSON,
CORDONA,
ASHTON,
WINNIE, &c., &c.
CROUVESTE, THE PRINCE OF JESTERS.
POWERS, THE SON OF MOMUS.
With a host of AUXILLARIES, EQUERRIES, &c., ALL UNDER ONE IMMENSE PAVILLION.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, Carpeted, 75 cents. Doors open at 1½ and 7½ P. M., to commence an hour later.
This Mammoth Company will exhibit in Birmingham, THURSDAY, June 20; Sharpsburg, FRIDAY, 21st; Connellsville, SATURDAY, 22d; Rochester, MONDAY, 24th; New Castle, TUESDAY, 25th; Greenville, Meadville, THURSDAY, 27th; Franklin, FRIDAY, 28th; Corry, SATURDAY, 29th.
Await the Advent of the Great Show

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COAL COMMISSION AGENT.
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for handling COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
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OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe28

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
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We are now receiving a large and well selected stock of
STRAW GOODS,
Comprising the Latest Styles and Varieties out. The latest Novelties in Ornaments, Flowers and Ribbons, to which we call the attention of the trade.
AFFELDER & CO.,
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Our Retail Department we recommend to the favorable notice of the Ladies.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
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OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
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Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.

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Liberal advances made on approved consignments.
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The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.
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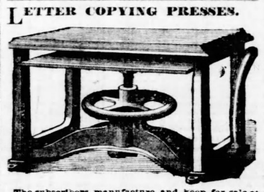

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JULES JARED'S
"EMAIL DE PARIS,"
THE NEW
BEAUTIFIER OF THE SKIN
Testimonials from Celebrated Ladies:
The secret of beautifying the Skin being known only to Messrs. Jared & Rene, they honestly state that it differs from all other preparations. It gives to the Skin a fine, harsh and fanciful skin both in color and texture of polished ivory, removing all discolorations, whether appearing as freckles, tan, morphew, moth or black-worm specks, and is especially successful in smoothing out the marks left by small-pox.
The agents of "Email de Paris" most confidently submit to the public the earnest endorsements of such distinguished ladies as
Signora Ristori, Mlle Felicita Vestvali, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Lucille Western, Mad. Ponisi, Mrs. Emma Waller, Lucy Rushton, Noemie de Marguerittes, Miss Agnes Perry,
And many others, whose high standing in the profession gives the stamp of truthfulness to their intelligent and genuine approval.
The beautiful Lucille Western says:
I find that the "Email" produces all the brilliancy of rouge and lilly white, with the great and peculiar advantages of perfect harmlessness. It really adds to the softness and beauty of the skin.
The Magnificent Vestvali says:
I have suffered so much from the various white lotions, &c., which my theatrical profession obliges me to use, that I consider it a perfect benefaction to find a preparation which gives the necessary whiteness to the skin, and leaves the skin cool and smooth.
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I have tried the skin beautifier "L'Email de Paris," and found that it instantly imparts a natural bloom and freshness, and the complexion
"Jared Email de Paris" is used as a delicate beautifier of the skin for Theater, Saloon or Ball Room, by the most refined and scrupulous ladies; producing all the beautifying effects of rouge and lilly white, without their vulgar glare or injury to the skin.
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3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS,
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No. 74 Water Street,
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KENTUCKY STATE
LOTTERY,
CLASS M.
TO BE DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., JUNE 29, 1867.
32,000 *NUMBERS AND* 788 *PRIZES.*

1 prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1 prize of	20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of	8,000 is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is	7,000
2 prizes of	5,000 are	10,000
29 prizes of	1,000 are	29,000
63 prizes of	400 are	25,200
155 prizes of	200 are	31,000
250 prizes of	125 are	27,500
9 prizes of	300 are	2,700
9 prizes of	250 are	2,250
9 prizes of	200 are	1,800
9 prizes of	150 are	1,350
18 prizes of	100 are	1,800
264 prizes of	50 are	13,200

788 prizes, amounting to $230,650.
Whole Tickets $12. Halves $6. Quarters $3.
We would call particular attention to the above Magnificent Single-Number Lottery, which will be drawn in public, in Covington, Ky., by Sworn Commissioners, at one o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Fourth and Scott streets. The public are invited to witness the drawing. The Kentucky State Lotteries are no Gift Enterprises, but responsible Money Lotteries, that have been conducted successfully for the past thirty years, and are drawn under the authority of a charter from the State, and bonds to a large amount are given for the payment of all prizes. The drawings are published in the New York *Herald* and Cincinnati *Commercial*.
Circulars of Lotteries drawing daily sent free by application to Managers.
Address all orders for tickets to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.
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WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. MCDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLARKE, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER $17,500,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

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Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE HOMICIDE IN ALLEGHENY.

Investigation by the Coroner--Arrest of Victor G. Keller--Further Testimony--Another Adjournment of the Jury.

The jury empanneled by Coroner Clawson, to investigate into the circumstances attending the death of James Goldrich, who was shot on Monday night at Dennis Keller's liquor store, No. 234 Ohio street, Allegheny, re-assembled yesterday morning, for the purpose of hearing additional evidence. The jury consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. D. L. Crawford, E. N. Scrogg, W. H. King, J. N. Helmold, James Irwin and H. K. Tyler. On Tuesday evening, young McFarland had a hearing before the Mayor, which resulted in Thomas Goldrich, a brother of deceased, lodging an information against Victor G. Keller, charging him with having fired the fatal shot. The information was based on the evidence given by Keller before the Coroner's jury that he had struck McFarland twice with his fist, and upon hearing the report of the pistol and the breaking of the window, jumped over some barrels and ran out the back way to his father's house, two doors below. Keller has been arrested, and will be held until the investigation has been concluded. He has retained John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., as counsel, who was present at the investigation.

The following witnesses were examined yesterday:

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER WESSEL.

Charles Wessel, recalled—Arrested prisoner; the door was shut when they passed out of him at the time; was standing at the opposite side of the street; saw him, he was on the right hand raised; stood side of the door with his hands in his pocket; saw the flash close to his face; no person on the side of him; saw no pistol in it; thought it was a light linen coat; he did not try to get away; after I heard the report I ran around the street and saw he was fighting with somebody; saw no person but him when I went in; saw no one young Keller; Mr. Keller came and said he saw Mr. McFarland; he did not know that I was a officer; Mr. Keller took hold of him at the time; Mr. Keller told me what he had done; after I had arrested prisoner I noticed that the glass was broken; it appeared to have been broken on the inside; I could not before the report saw McFa land have anything in his hands; he had a good view of him; said nothing to me about the shooting after his arrest.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER CAMPBELL.

Francis Campbell, sworn—Am a member of the night police; was at the station on Monday night after it occurred; Wessel was trying to arrest the prisoner, who remarked that he would not be arrested; the prisoner went back to try to find the pistol; then I heard the shot; the prisoner coming out; then my partner told prisoner that Goldrich had been shot, and he said that he wished it had been himself; cried and appeared to feel very badly; he said *he had been struck a long time*; was not there until prisoner had been arrested; saw Mr. Keller there; he went home; had no conversation with him, however.

MISS KELLER'S STATEMENT.

Miss Frances Keller, a daughter of Dennis Keller, was in the room at the time McFarland and deceased came in. She saw McFarland strike Victor a blow on the face. A stranger who was in the store, told her that he fell the ball pass his ear. She further stated that her cousin, now under arrest, was in the room at the time of the shot, but could not tell where he was standing. She did not see him strike McFarland.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES MARSHALL.

Jas. Marshall sworn—Was going along Ohio street on the night of the murder with a party of friends; heard a report; did not know where it was at the opposite side of the street; started to go over to Keller's; when I reached the corner I saw Victor Keller, a pistol in his hand; *was directly over McFarland's body*; McFarland was in a stooping position; Keller again commenced drawing him in. A policeman then came running across the street and caught Mr. Marshall, and charged him with the shooting; didn't see a pistol; hustled for one but could n t find him. Did not see young Keller after the shooting; others in the room, but did not notice them. McFarland appeared to be partly out of the door; don't notice McFarland have hold of any person; saw him strike at me; Keller afterwards; heard the glass break before the shot was fired; none of the others were employed; don't know which side; I didn't take particular notice of any one in the room; I think a man who had man dressed in black clothes, with black Kossuth hat, standing near the window; saw him after I first saw him, was lying with his head towards Ohio street; he was lying on his face; deceased was after words turned over, and I recognized him.

Several other witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited. Peter Goldrich, brother of deceased, had been with McFarland during the entire afternoon, and thought he saw him have a pistol nor knew him to have one.

VISIT TO MR. KELLER'S HOUSE.

The jury, accompanied by the Coroner, visited Dennis Keller's store, and viewed the premises. Mr. Keller explained the position of deceased at the time he was shot, and from his statement it was apparent that the window had been broken from the inside in the scuffle immediately before the firing. The names of the visitors from Erie, who were at Mr. Keller's house on the night of the difficulty, were given as Jacob Schlick, Frank Schmidt and Michael Ballentine. The jury decided that it would be necessary to examine them before they could agree upon a verdict, and accordingly directed the Coroner to require their presence on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, at which time they will again convene.

Meeting of the Soldiers' Monumental Association.

The Allegheny County Soldiers' Monumental Association met in City Hall yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, Gen. A. L. Pearson presiding, and Capt. B. F. Jennings acting as Secretary.

On motion, a special committee, consisting of W. W. Ward, Esq., and the Printing Committee, was appointed to [illegible] ion was referred all advertising [illegible] he following was adopted:

[illegible] Association are [illegible] ...ness in superintending the [illegible] ...ection at the Soldiers' Monumental Fair, held in the city.

The death of Miss Rachel McFadden was announced by a member of the Association. The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Monumental Association, learn with sincere regret of the death of Miss Rachel McFadden, whose life and labors a devotion, sympathy and heroism in the cause of her country and her kind call forth our most grateful acknowledgments.

General Negley reported the balance paid over to this committee by the committee who made the collection for the former Association.

The bill of Hogle & Chambers was referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion, a vote of thanks was returned to the Hope and Friendship Fire Companies for favors rendered the Executive Committee during the Fair.

On motion of Mrs. Jno. Watt, the receipt of a number of copies of his book for the Fair from James E. Murdoch, the tragedian, was acknowledged.

On motion, the thanks of the Association was returned to the members of the press for favors received before and during the Fair.

The Association then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

The McCoy Trial--Continued until November.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Steubenville, on Tuesday afternoon, Judge McElvaine presiding, Lewis K. McCoy and John J. McCoy were brought into Court for arraignment on the indictment charging them with the murder of Joseph McDonald, at McCoy's Station, on the C. & P. R. R., on the 6th of April last. The Commonwealth was represented by Hon. Alexander Dayton and Messrs. McCauslan and Owesney, and the defense by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and Messrs. Walden, Wright, Trainor and Taggart. The four counts of the indictment were read to the prisoners, to each of which they plead "Not Guilty." The counsel for the defense then asked for the continuance of the case until the November term of Court, on the ground that the prisoners had not sufficient time to prepare their defense. The counsel for the prosecution opposed the continuance. After considerable delay, the Court finally ordered the continuance of the case for trial until the 11th day of November next. The prisoners were then remanded to jail.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Melton.

Emanuel Rough was arraigned on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife Sarah. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the court ordered the defendant to enter into bonds in the sum of $500 for the payment to her of four dollars per week. Being unable to give the required security he was committed to jail.

J. A. Carline, a resident of the Ninth ward, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by John and Catharine Greenwall. A cross-suit, instituted by defendant against Mrs. Greenwall for a similar charge, was tried at the same time. The jury acquitted Carline of the assault upon John Greenwall, but convicted him as to Mrs. Greenawalk. As to the third case, a verdict of not guilty was rendered, each party to pay one-half the costs.

The Monumental Fair--Resolutions of Thanks.

At a meeting of the pupils of the Soldiers' Orphans' School Home at Phillipsburg, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God we have been [illegible] by the late Fair and Festival held in connection with the late Fair at Pittsburgh, and [illegible] friendless, and in a strange land, and [illegible] to acknowledge the same kind acts, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to Mrs. Scheber and the ladies generally, managers of the Monumental Fair, for the invitation extended to us to the Fair, and the many kindnesses shown us while there; and to Mrs. Dilun, Vanklirk, Watt and others, for a most excellent dinner; and to Messrs. W. Thaw and Lewis Peterson, Sr., for very many favors and kind words while there; and to Messrs. Scott and Skinner, President of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway for an excursion ticket to and from Pittsburgh, and for the comfortable manner in which we were conveyed; and to Messrs. Scott and Skinner, for their thoughtful arrangements and kind attentions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in a daily paper in Pittsburgh.

MARY MCCASLIN, President.
LUCIA ROLLINS, Secretary.

A Shot a Collision—Woman Hurt.—Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, a collision almost occurred between a passenger car and a freight train on Federal street, Allegheny. The freight train was going at the usual rate, and with the usual warnings, the flagman being in the middle of the street. The driver of the passenger car for some reason saw fit to hurry his team in order to pass, instead of stopping on the north side of the road. The passengers seeing the danger, some of them attempted to escape by jumping out. One man and two women jumped on to the sidewalk, and as the horses were on a gallop, all fell. The woman who jumped out of the rear of the car was badly hurt, and taken into the station house. The other two persons barely succeeded in scrambling off before the cracks, when the long freight train passed, nearly touching them.

Institution of a New Masonic Lodge.—McCandless Lodge of Ancient York Masons was instituted yesterday at Lawrenceville, the following officers of the Grand Lodge officiating: Richard L. Vans, Deputy Grand Master, H. A. Lambleton, Senior Grand Warden, and John Thompson, Grand Secretary. Judge McCandless was also present and took part in the ceremonies.

Fourth Hours' Devotion.—The Devotion of the Forty Hours, in honor of the Most Holy Sacrament, will commence on Sunday next, at 8 o'clock, at Pau of the Cross, Birmingham, and at St. John's Catholic Church, Coylesville.

CONVENTION OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Election of City School Superintendent --The Matter Discussed and Defeated --Interesting Proceedings.

An adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Public Schools of this city was held last evening in the Hall of the Third and Tenth wards School House, for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of the City Schools, under the act of Assembly passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The Convention was organized by calling upon Thomas Ewing, Esq., to preside, and choosing Messrs. John A. Sergeant and Wm. B. Hunter, Esqs., Secretaries.

The roll was then called, when it was ascertained that fifty-two of the sixty School Directors were present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to elect a City Superintendent, fix his salary and designate his duties.

Mr. Hartman moved that the matter of electing a City Superintendent be postponed until the third Tuesday in January.

Mr. Hunter stated that at the last meeting it had been settled that a City Superintendent should be elected at this time, and he was unable to see how it could be avoided, since the law had been approved by the Board.

Mr. J. H. Miller said as there appeared to be an uncertainty in the minds of many present, as to the expediency of postponing the election, he would like to hear a general expression of opinion on the subject.

Mr. Hartman remarked that very few of the citizens had given the matter any attention. The school tax was already very large and he thought it would be better to let the subject lie over for the present, and until the residents of the various wards had an opportunity to instruct the local Board how to vote.

Mr. James Robb was in favor of the proposed postponement of the election. The school tax in his ward was very high, and he did not believe the people desired to add to them by creating a new salaried officer.

Mr. J. B. Nobbs said that when any measure was proposed tending to increase the efficiency of our schools, the cry of "*More Tax*" was immediately raised. The building occupied by the High School is in a miserable condition, and is a disgrace to the city.

Mr. Nobbs was called to order, and upon a motion being made to permit him to continue his remarks, Mr. Hartman said he would vote affirmatively if the subject of the High School would be open for free discussion. He desired that the subject should be thoroughly agitated and no postponement of the election.

Mr. Robb believed the matter could be postponed, as the Directors had complete control of it.

The Chairman was of opinion that in case the meeting declined to elect a City Superintendent, the State Superintendent would have authority to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Max. K. Moorhead said he attended the meeting with the intention of voting for a postponement of the election, but seeing that gentlemen who had heretofore been favorable to creating the new office were now opposed to it, he was satisfied that some understanding was at work, and would vote against postponement.

The yeas and nays on Mr. Hartman's motion was called, resulting, yeas 26, nays 26. The motion was declared lost.

Dr. McCook desired to enter his protest against the reception of votes from members who were not, under the school law, entitled to vote.

Mr. Herdman moved that no persons present, not citizens of the wards they represented, be permitted to vote.

Mr. Sergeant stated that after the roll had been called the matter of membership, in his opinion, had been settled. He did not think the Convention should interfere with any local Boards, so long as the members thereof were satisfied.

Mr. Hamilton said he was a colleague of Mr. Thomas, and as the law plainly said he should not vote, the duty of the Convention was plain.

The Chairman stated that he would be compelled to rule the motion out of order. The objection should have been made when the roll was called.

Mr. J. B. Nobbs moved that the Convention proceed to elect a City Superintendent.

Dr. McCook moved that the Secretary of the Convention be instructed to notify the State Superintendent that the Directors of the Seventh ward, and Mr. Thomas, of the Eighth ward, who had taken part in the proceedings of the meeting, were not members of the Boards they represented, they having removed from those districts.

The Chairman decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Quinn moved as an amendment to Mr. Nobb's motion that the names of Messrs. Thomas and Lowe be stricken from the roll.

The Chairman decided the matter out of order, on the ground that it was entirely foreign to the question.

Mr. Quinn then appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Nobbs (Mr. Hunter in the chair) said that when Mr. Lowe was elected a member of the School Board of the Seventh ward he was a resident of the ward, and although he had removed from the district since that time, there was nothing in the School Law to invalidate his claims.

Mr. Sims—I don't believe the gentleman ever read the law.

Mr. Hartman read an extract from a letter from the State Superintendent, giving it as his opinion that persons elected School Directors should reside in the School District, and upon ceasing to be residents of that district, their offices were vacated.

Mr. Robb stated that when he had spoken before it was not aware that the law was so pointed. He sustained the appeal, however, and believed that the Convention should decide who was entitled to vote.

Mr. Quinn withdrew his appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the question came up on Mr. Nobb's motion to proceed to an election for City Superintendent.

The yeas and nays were called, the vote resulting:

Yeas—Messrs. Getty, Hunter, Hagan, Phillips, Geo. Wilson, Ewing, Crawford, J. M. Taylor, Kaye, Sutton, Moorhead, Mays, Moore, Gribbon, Neely, Sergeant, Thomas, Nobbs, Snyder, Foer, Rayburn, Reed and Welsh—23.

Nays—Messrs. Woods, John Wilson, Herdman, Strain, Dignam, McGee, Quinn, Rafferty, Long, Tomlinson, Sims, Speer, Waltmore, Scott, Hartman, Freeman, Floyd, Wallace, Robb, Hamilton, Steller, Dull, Miller, McCook, Simpson, Sims, and Steinmeyer—27.

The Chairman announced that the motion had been lost.

Dr. McCook then moved that the Convention adjourn until the first Tuesday in May, 1869, the time for holding the triennial meeting.

Mr. Robb moved as an amendment that the Convention adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1868.

Mr. Hunter offered as a substitute that the Convention adjourn *sine die*. The question was called on the substitute, when it was adopted unanimously.

The Convention then adjourned.

A New Confidence Game--The Swindler in Durance Vile.

A young man named Joseph Purcell appeared yesterday before Alderman Donaldson, and made information against one John O'Neil for fraud and false prelenses. The case is a peculiar one, and we give the circumstances as alleged by Mr. Purcell: About twelve years ago a brother of the deponent named James Purcell, left the home of his parents at Akron, Erie county, New York, very suddenly. Nothing was ever heard of him, and a few months ago, his mother, becoming almost distracted about him, put an advertisement in several newspapers, stating where she lived, in hope that if alive, it perchance might meet his eye, or he might hear about it. On the fifth day of the present month Mrs. Purcell received a letter, dated at Pittsburgh, and signed "James Purcell," stating that he had seen the advertisement in the newspaper, and that not knowing where she lived, was the reason why he had not returned home. He seemed quite penitent, and the letter was written in the most affectionate manner, calculated to excite no suspicion. The letter concluded by saying that he was very much in debt, that he owed sundry bills, among others for four weeks boarding to Rev. Father Hickey, that he desired to return home and be with his loving sisters and brothers once more, but that he had no money to do so, and that if she would be kind enough to remit him enough money to defray his bills and expenses, she would soon have him once more under the old family roof. He took pains to direct his letters to Soho Post-office. The mother never doubted that the writer was other than her long lost boy, but the deep-felt, loving business in this part of the country, consented to come to Pittsburgh and on Wednesday he at once proceeded to the residence of Father Hickey, when he was informed by that divine that he knew nothing of the person described by him. This created suspicion on the part of Joseph, that all was not right, and he determined to sift the matter. He proceeded to the Soho Postoffice, and in order to carry out his plans, placed a letter in the office directed to "James Purcell." He waited at the office, and in a short time afterwards the letter was called for. The applicant was stopped by the police and in answer to an inquiry said his name was James Purcell. At a glance Joseph saw that he was not the long lost brother whom he represented himself to be, and upon inquiry from persons residing in that vicinity, ascertained that his name was John O'Neil. Being satisfied that O'Neil wrote the letter for the purpose of extorting money, he accordingly appeared before Alderman Donaldson yesterday, as stated, and O'Neil was arrested and committed to jail, in default of bail, for a hearing this morning at ten o'clock.

Meeting of the Allegheny Councils.

The Allegheny City Councils held their regular semi-monthly meeting last evening in their respective chambers.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Members present—Messrs. Brown, Irwin, Motherel, Myler, J. C. Patterson, C. C. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and President McBrier.

THE SEVENTH WARD MEMBERS.

The certificate of the election of Messrs. Denver, Hillerich and McCormick, members of the Select Council, of the Seventh ward, was presented, and the gentlemen appeared and were sworn by the Mayor and took their seats.

RIDGE STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Drum presented a petition for water pipes on Ridge street. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Myler, a resolution instructing the Street Committee to report an ordinance for the grading and paving of Ridge street, from Irwin avenue to Walker street. Adopted.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented the monthly statement of the City Controller, with a resolution for the payment of the monthly bills, &c. Report accepted and resolution adopted.

REPORT OF THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Myler presented the report of the Street Committee, with resolutions to procure the service of an Assistant Regulator, and also in regard to the change of grade on Chestnut street. The report was accepted and resolutions adopted.

Also, report of the viewers in the opening of Green alley, which was confirmed.

Also, an ordinance for the grading and paving of Arbuckle alley, Rope alley, and Davis alley, and the re-grading of Chestnut street from Long alley to Butcher's Run. Read and adopted.

Also, an ordinance to pave Manilla, Rope and Arbuckle alleys, without sidewalks. Adopted.

Also, a resolution to open Bidwell street from present terminus to Juniata street, and appointing Messrs. John Ramsey, Wm. Murdock and R. R. Ray as viewers. Adopted.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Mr. Irwin, from the Committee on City Property, presented a report adverse to the petition of the postmaster, relating to the fitting up of the postoffice. Adopted.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

Mr. A. D. Smith, of the Finance Committee, presented a report adverse to increasing the salaries of certain city officers, for the reason that the offices were accepted with the understanding that the compensation would remain as at present. Accepted.

IMPORTANT TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—Gents who contemplate leaving the city during the warm season will find comfort by obtaining their stock of furnishing goods at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 85 Wood street.

FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS! FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS!! Made to order. Perfect fit guaranteed. Cheapest place in the city. Putnam & House, No. 72 Fifth street.

BOARD wanted in a respectable private family, by a physician. Address: M. D., Commercial Office.

NO BETTER APERIENT can be found than Wilson's Pills. Dyspepsia, sour stomach, costiveness and torpid liver are instantly relieved by them. All the druggists in the United States keep them.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 357 Liberty street.

CONSTITUTION WATER is a *certain cure* for *Diabetes* and all *diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder*. For sale by all Druggists. cod

A National Medicine.

One can hardly pick up a newspaper or turn a street corner now-a-days that he does not find, staring him in the face, the announcement that Prof. so-and-so has discovered the grand panacea which is a panacea for all the evils that flesh is, or may be, heir to. These "wonderful" discoveries usually have an existence of a few months, then disappear from public notice. The reason of their sudden extinguishment is apparent. They were humbugs. At the outset all medicinal preparations have an equal chance for success, as all are equally unknown; but the chaff is soon separated from the grain by the practical test which an unprejudiced public applies to all things. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any length of time. One of the few which has done so is found, and which has been a long time familiar to nearly every household in the land, is the celebrated HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their almost universal sale and use, and their emphatic endorsement from all portions of the country, compel the admission that they must be a specific for the ailments for which they are recommended. Indeed, before we attest their efficacy in diseases of the throat, bowels and liver. In that truly terrible complaint, dyspepsia, they are regarded as a sure cure. In Pittsburgh, where these Bitters are manufactured, their sale is enormous. The fact of their sale alone speaks volumes in their favor.—*Extracts from the Muscatine Courier, Iowa, February 7, 1867.*

Public Amusements.

MASONIC HALL.—The entertainment of Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, at Masonic Hall last evening, was attended by a fashionable audience, and gave the greatest satisfaction. Mr. Kennedy's programme included humorous, pathetic and descriptive songs, which he interspersed with anecdotes and illustrations of Scottish manners and customs of the olden time. To-night Mr. Kennedy gives his last entertainment, when the programme will be made up principally of the songs of Robert Burns. This concert should call out every Scotsman and descendant of Scotsmen in the city.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—The Overington Combination Company will give a grand matinee at the Opera House on Saturday afternoon, and will also give an entertainment in the evening. The beautiful Irish drama of "Kathleen Mavourneen" will be performed at the matinee, and will have an excellent cast, including Miss Florance Lafond, Louise Sylvester, Mrs. Sylvester, Messrs. Crossen, Ryder, Cook, Hanscker, Ward and others. The people are already anxious for the reopening of the theaters, as it has been an unusual thing with our managers to close before the Fourth of July, and the public must have some respectable place of entertainment. With an attractive company, an attractive play as the "Colleen Bawn," the Opera House should be filled Saturday afternoon. The bill for the evening will be announced in due season.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—The Annual Examination at St. Michael's Catholic Seminary, on the Monongahela river, will take place on Tuesday next, the 18th inst. A train will leave the Connellsville depot, foot of Grant street, at 7 o'clock A. M., and 11 A. M.

CONSULT YOUR COMFORT AND YOUR PURSE.—The most delightful and desirable Furnishing Goods of every description for gentlemen's wear are at the lowest cash prices. H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 85 Wood street. Come and buy the best.

Sale of Valuable Property on Wylie Street.

To-morrow, the 15th instant, Messrs. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street, will sell, peremptory, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the lot of ground located on the northeast corner of High and Wylie streets. This is one of the most valuable pieces of property in the city and affords an exceedingly rare chance for capitalists. The ground will be sold in five separate lots; four lots each twenty-one feet front on Wylie street, extending back sixty-five feet, and one lot twenty-one feet front and seventy-five feet deep. At the same time there will be sold a vacant lot on the south side of Wylie street, at a distance of twenty-one feet from the corner of High and Wylie streets, containing twenty-one feet (more or less) front and extending back thirty-five feet. The buildings covering the first-mentioned lots (formerly First German Evangelical Lutheran Church and Parsonage) will be disposed of separately. This sale will be one of the most important that has taken place in Pittsburgh for a long period, and will unquestionably attract a very large attendance.

Harlem Springs, Carroll Co., O.

These Springs, in connection with the Seminary buildings, will be opened for Boarders on the first of July. It is not intended as a place of fashionable resort, but a place eminently suiting the demands of those seeking an inexpensive and quiet retreat, removed from smoke and dust. To obtain this pure air and drink these various waters, will restore health and vigor when it is possible for it to be enjoyed. Those wishing accommodations will apply soon, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Come by way of New Market station, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Address A. D. Lee, Harlem Springs, O.

FROM A PILOT.—I take pleasure in recommending the Indian Herb Doctor to any person troubled with dyspepsia. He done me more good than all the medicine and doctors I ever tried.

PILOT on the River.

WHEN I applied to the Indian Herb Doctor, I could not walk up stairs, I was so weak, and no breath was so short. I was told I had the consumption. The Doctor has quite restored me.

WM. JONES,
Pennsylvania Avenue.

I HAVE been troubled with night dreams and general debility. The Doctor has cured me.

THOMAS GRIFFITH,
Youngstown, Ohio.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

THOSE SHARPSBURG LOTS to be sold by McElhenny on Monday, 17th inst., are covered with fine apple trees bearing fruit and yielding shade, the handsomest, cheapest and best property in the market either for a home or investment.

IMPORTANT TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—Gents who contemplate leaving the city during the warm season will find comfort by obtaining their stock of furnishing goods at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 85 Wood street.

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IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

[illegible] ...ell, agent; [illegible] ...& Phillips, box [illegible] ...Leslie & Bro., [illegible] ...Peterson, 1 cook stove; [illegible] ...Bros., 1 do; [illegible] ...Bros., 1 do; [illegible] ...& Bonner, 3 barrels sugar; [illegible] ...Wright & Co., 1 do; [illegible] ...& Co., 1 do; [illegible] ...& Co., 1 do; [illegible] ...&